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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XX NO. 112 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

WILL GOVT. RECOMMEND WITHDRAWAL OF ORDINANCES?

—D. GRENFELL, M.

"Consultations With Govt. Of India Are Proceeding"

But Premature To Make Statement, Says Hoare

GOVERNORS TO CONFER WITH VICEROY AT SIMLA ?

LONDON, May 9.

The question of duration of Ordinances was raised in the Commons by Mr. David Grenfell who asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare would consider the possibility of recommending the withdrawal of Ordinances.

"PREMATURE"

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that it was premature to make the statement as Ordinances would not expire till July. Circumsances prevailing at the time would have to be considered.

"CONSTANT CONSULTATIONS"

Sir Samuel Hoare added that constant consultations were proceeding between himself, Government of India and Provincial Governors.—Reuter

"BENGAL A DISTINCT PROBLEM"

SIMLA, May 9.

Apropos of the forthcoming visit of Bengal and U.P. Governors to Simla, discussions in political circles show that H. E. the Viceroy and his colleagues would like to take advantage of their presence to discuss the political situation in the country arising out of the civil disobedience movement and any modification of existing measures or strengthening of civil authorities to meet terrorist crime.

Indeed the Government of India is already seized of these matters, especially as a month hence some of the important Ordinances are due to lapse and the extent and the nature of the emergency to be met then has to be carefully watched and weighed.

PROBLEM OF BENGAL

But the general opinion here is that the terrorist situation stands by itself and in that respect, Bengal represents a distinct problem to which the authorities say they have to find an answer by adopting such other measures as circumstances justify.

Expression of universal condemnation of these outrages makes Government feel that public opinion is behind them in meeting this crime. The whole situation is being carefully reviewed and no doubt suggestions of the Bengal Government and the opinion of the Army authorities would be taken before evolving a more effective solution than has been tried hitherto.

The nature of the proposals that may be under consideration is not known.—A.P.

"CONGRESS PRESIDENT"

Remanded To Custody Till 14th Inst.

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

Seth Ranchhodlal, the President of the "Delhi Congress" session, was again placed before the City Magistrate, and remanded to custody till the 14th instant.

The Assistant Manager of Mr. Gandhi's Navjivan Press, who went to Delhi to attend the session of the Indian National Congress, as a "delegate" from Ahmedabad, was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of breach of parole.

14TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

The eighteenth "dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee, was arrested at Baroda, and handed over to the British authorities.—A.P.

2000 CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

PESHAWAR, May 9.

About two thousand Congressmen, arrested in December last in the general round-up, have been released on giving an undertaking not to take part in Congress activities in the future.

More releases are expected.—A.P.

Evacuating Fighting Area

LONDON, May 9.

Rugby.—Press messages from Shanghai say that Japanese are rapidly evacuating the former fighting area and Japanese to-day occupied a greater part of the extreme lines where they have established picked police and troops with a view to prevent casual shooting.—B. O. W.

Iraq & League Of Nations.

LONDON, May 9.

Rugby.—Proposals for admission to the League of Nations of Iraq which is sponsored by Britain, a former mandatory power were placed before the Session of the League of Nations' Council which opened to-day.—B. O. W.

DAVIS CUP

India Loses All Games Against Germany

LONDON, May 9.

Berlin.—In the two remaining games in the Davis Cup tie between Germany and India Von Cramm beat Madanmohan 6/3, 3/6, 6/3 and Prenn beat Charanjiva 6/3, 6/1, 6/2. Germany thus won all five games.—Reuter.

Latest Betting On Derby

LONDON, May 9.

(Following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

2/1 Orwell taken and offered.
100/6 Miracle offered.
20/1 Hesperus taken and offered.
20/1 Cockpen offered (25/1 taken).
22/1 Dastur, Bulandshar taken and offered.
25/1 Spenser, Violator.
30/1 Firdaussi offered.
33/1 Loaningdale taken and offered.
33/1 Portofino offered (40/1 taken).
33/1 Corolario, Rolling Rock.
40/1 Westwickham offered.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes returned to Bombay from Mahableshwar on Monday, the 9th May.

Mahim Ashram Raided

Duplicating Machine Seized By Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

A room in the Parvati Ashram, Mahim, was raided this afternoon by Sub-Inspector Bansilal of the Special Branch along with a posse of police and other officers, under instruction fromm Deputy Commissioner Pettigara. The police finding the room locked effected an entry in the presence of a panch, and made a thorough search. They found several bundles of blank papers used for printing "unauthorised newssheets." They also seized a duplicating machine.

No arrests were made.

'CONGRESS LEAFLETS'

Two Volunteer Captains Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two captains of Congress volunteers were arrested by the Princess Street Police this afternoon at Fanaswadi. On searching their persons, the police found several hundred copies of leaflets announcing Congress programme.

They were taken to the Princess Street Police Station and detained in the lock-up.

Labourer Crushed Under Debris

Hamam Street Tragedy

BOMBAY, Monday.

When a dozen labourers employed by the Bombay Gas Company were working in a trench at Hamam Street, (Fort) this evening, suddenly a portion of the earth gave way burying two labourers under its debris. They were extricated by Mr. Blackmore and staff of the Fire Brigade, who hurried to the spot on receiving a message. Sadoo Sambhoo succumbed on the way while being removed to the G.T. Hospital. Sakharam Krishna was detained at the Hospital.

Post-morten examination and inquest will be held to-morrow.

DEATH OF ALBERT THOMAS

Director, I. L. O Geneva

BOMBAY, May 9.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has received the following cable, dated the 8th instant from Mr. Butler, Deputy Director of International Labour Office, Geneva:—"I have to inform you with deep sorrow of the sudden death of the Director M. Albert Thomas, International Labour Office, at Paris yesterday."—A. P.

Police Open Fire Near Howrah

One Killed: Two Injured

CALCUTTA, May 9.

One person was killed and two others injured as the result of police firing at Kadamtala near Howrah, five miles from Calcutta, on Sunday night, when carters are reported to have obstructed a marriage procession.

An altercation between the parties, it is reported, led to a scuffle, and a large crowd of up-country carters assumed a threatening attitude.

Police guard accompanying a Police Inspector, who was an important member of the marriage procession, fired a few shots, resulting in the abovementioned casualties.—A.P.

TYPHOON SWEEPS INDO-CHINA

500 Killed In South Annam

HANOI, May 8.

Five hundred persons are believed o have been killed in a typhoon which has swept over Southern Annam.—Reuter.

RAIN STOPS PLAY IN INDIA'S MATCH WITH MARTINEAU'S

LONDON, May 9.

There will be no play to-day, on account of rain, in the practice-match between All-India Cricketers and H. M. Martineau's XI, at Holyport, Maidenhead.—Reuter.

SANKEY AND LOTHIAN REPORTS

LONDON, May 9.

In the Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare informed Sir Afred Knox that Lord Sankey's constitutional technical committee would not submit a formal report.

In reply to another question Sir S. Hoare hoped it would be possible to publish the Lothian report by 1st June and two supplementary volumes about 11th June.—Reuter.

POPULAR PARTY CANDIDATE WINS

French India Chamber Of Deputies' Election

PONDICHERRY, May 9.

In the election to the Chamber of Deputies held in French India yesterday, M. Pierre of the Popular Party, was declared elected by 16,658 votes out of a total of 39,415 votes polled. The whole town is jubilant over the success of the candidate of the Popular Party.

Nearly eighty per cent voters exercised their franchise.—A. P.

Sir Atul Chatterjee Appointed Member Of League's Opium Board

LONDON, May 9.

Geneva.—Sir Atul Chatterjee has been appointed member of League's Permanent Central Opium Board.—Reuter.

Telephone Scheme To Join India and London.

SIMLA, May 9.

It is understood that considerable progress has been made with the plans for linking by telephone the various provincial capitals with the central government. Perhaps the greatest interest attaches to the programme for linking Madras wih Delhi which will be the longest direct trunk telephone connection in India. Experiments hitherto made hold out hopes of early success in this enterprise, while Bombay and Calcutta direct trunk call has already been tested. Telephone programme also includes an early attempt to link India and London.—A.P.

Tardieu's Government To Resign To-day ?

SEQUEL TO SWEEPING LEFT GAINS

Le Brun To Oppose Painleve In Presidential Election

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—The Government have decided to resign to-morrow after the election of the new President, in consequence of the sweeping Left gains.

LE BRUN'S CHANCES

The Republican Socialist, M. Painleve is opposing Le Brun in election to the presidency. The electoral college composed of the Senate and the old Chamber of Deputies shows Right majority, and hence victory of Le Brun is more likely. If the Chamber were eligible to elect President, then success of M. Painleve would be assured.

BREAKING TRADITION?

In accordance with tradition, Government always resigns after the election of the President, but to-morrow, M. Tardieu, owing to the changed circumstances, "will respectfully beg President not to re-invest late Ministry."—Reuter.

LEFTIST VICTORY

The General Elections to the Chamber of Deputies have resulted in a decisive victory for the Leftist parties and an approximate anti-Government majority of 88.

There is no doubt that when the Chamber meets, M. Tardieu's Government must retire. The final state of the parties, with five colonial returns outstanding, is as follows:—

PRO-GOVERNMENT:		ANTI-GOVERNMENT:	
EXTREME RIGHT	5	RADICALS	149
RIGHT	131	REPUBLICAN SOCIALISTS	30
LEFT REPUBLICANS	63	SOCIALISTS	129
CENTRE GROUP	62	COMMUNISTS	21
TOTAL	261	TOTAL	349

PRE-ELECTION POSITION

The following figures represents the strength of parties in the last Chamber, on the eve of elections:—

Right	125 deputies.
Centre	200 deputies.
Left (principally Radical-Socialists)	160 deputies.
Extreme Left (Socialists)	114 deputies.
Communists	11 deputies.

Recent Governments, including those of M. Tardieu, who belong to the Centre, have, roughly speaking, governed with a majority consisting of the Centre and the Right against the Left and the Extreme Left.

THE ISSUES

Programmes At A Glance

The French elections were fought on many important domestic and international issues.

The following issues formed the main plank of the Socialist party election platform:—

Immediate and substantial reduction in military expenditure.

National insurance to cover all risks of labour, including unemployment with particular reference to rural labour.

Nationalisation of railways and private insurance companies

Proportional representation.

Disarmament and opposition to protection policy.

REPARATIONS.

M. Tardieu, the French Premier, in his electoral campaign, emphasised that the foreign policy of France included the Young Plan which established a de facto connection between reparations and debts and which could not be separated by the Hoover proposals."

On the other hand, M. Herriot, President of the Socialist-Radical Party in his election campaign, proclaimed that the Young Plan was not superior to the Dawes Plan and that it was far from the final settlement which M. Tardieu had claimed it to be.

As against the Socialist programme, the Socialist Radicals raised the slogan of individual liberty and initiative. On the question of finance, M. Herriot said that they must get rid of the "dream of gold."

A CORRECTION

We regret that by a printer's error the price of "The Bombay Chronicle" was stated on Monday as half-an-anna.

The price of the City Evening Edition of "The Chronicle" is half-an-anna, but the price of the Morning and Dak Editions remains as before, ONE ANNA.

We offer our apologies to the public and sales agents for the misapprehension created by the mistake.

HOW ASSASSIN *WENT ON* MURDER MISSION

MME. GOUGOULOFF TELLS THE STORY

"VERY RELIGIOUS"

PARIS, May 8.

Madame Gougouloff, wife of the assailant of President Doumer, has arrived from Monaco, dressed in black and looking very nervous.

She told the police that Dr. Gougouloff never gave the slightest sign of being mentally unbalanced. On the contrary he was very religious and went to mass regularly, and she would have never believed him to be capable of such an abominable crime.

While leaving Monaco he said to her that he was going to sell some of his books and made his will before he started, saying it was made 'in case of accident.' He always carried one or two revolvers "for protection".

Police are anxious to discover whether Dr. Gougouloff was ever paid by a Russian political party.

Maitre Geraud, who defended Vilain, the assassin of the Socialist leader, Jaures, in 1914, has been appointed to defend Dr. Gougouloff.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has arrived here to express his father's condolences to the President's family and to M. Tardieu.—Reuter.

Prince Of Wales To Attend Doumer's Funeral

LONDON, May 9.

The Prince of Wales will fly to Paris on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Doumer. He will return to London by air on Thursday.—Reuter.

CRAZE CREEPS TO PESHAWAR

A Person Arrested For Throwing Acid In Post Box

PESHAWAR, May 9.

The letter burning wave has reached Peshawar. Three pillar boxes and another attached to the City Post and Telegraph Office were selected for attention to-day. Acid was thrown into them with the result that a number of letters were burnt.

One person has been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

Mishap To Imperial Airways Liner

LONDON, May 9.

Passengers and crew of the Imperial Airways liner "Horatius" had a miraculous escape when lightning struck the machine over Tonbridge. The aeroplane was a quarter of an hour out from Croydon 'en route' to Paris when a flash struck the wireless aerial completely disabling it. Some of the windows and cockpit were flown out and two of the four propellors damaged. Nobody was hurt. The pilot immediately turned back and landed safely.

Passengers restarted on journey to Paris by another machine.—Reuter.

Provincial Capitals To Be Linked With Central Government

SIMLA, May 9.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will arrive in Simla on 19th May and leave on 15th. His Excellency the Governor of U. P. will reach Simla on 13th May and leave on the 15th. Both will be the guests of H. E. the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon will give a garden party at Viceregal Lodge on 20th June.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE
For First Sixteen Words
ONE ANNA
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No.....", Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Two LADY TEACHERS for Prem Vidyalaya (High School for girls), Dayalbagh, Agra.—(1) A GRADUATE, qualified to teach Mathematics to High School classes, salary Rs. 100 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. (2) A trained MATRICULATE or an experienced Intermediate, knowledge of Hindi essential. Salary Rs. 75 p.m., with Provident Fund benefits. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Managing Committee.
A 4893

WANTED—A MAHOMED AN GRADUATE, strong in English, Mathematics, Science, Persian, and Urdu to work as an assistant teacher in Municipal Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Malegaon on Rs. 65 p.m. Those with teaching qualifications as (S. T. C. & B. T.) would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 20th May, 1932. (Sd.) K. P. KHARE, B.A., LL.B., Chairman School Committee, Malegaon Municipality, District Nasik.
A 4898.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Sub-Engineer: Overseer Courses by correspondence. All-India Engineering College. (Registered by Government), Sukkur, Sind.
A R 7014

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN seeking jobs of any description in India or abroad. EMPIRE SERVICE AGENCY, Allahabad.
A R7094

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening, Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4910.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced, SCIENCE, Persian, Mathematics, History, Sanskrit, English Graduate Teachers; Photo Enlarger. Apply with testimonials, minimum salary required to Box No. 1531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1784

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Outstations one M.B.B.S. and one L.C.P.S. Doctors also two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. For Bombay IMMEDIATELY, two thoroughly experienced STENOGRAPHERS one TALKIE ENGINEER. Apply ASIATIC SERVCIE BUREAU, Fouth Floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Indian) qualified in Accountancy with experience and travelled Europe wants a POST of Agency Sub-Manager or Officer in Indian Bank. Security provided. Please write Box No. 1530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R7184

Agents Wanted

WANTED—THE ANGELS' INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., invites applications for positions of District and City Agents throughout Bombay Presidency. Generous commission and bonus terms. Apply the BRANCH SERETARY, Hashi Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4899A

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor, 3 big airy rooms with verandah and bath rooms attached. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
C

Educational

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL—249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years Course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next Session begins from July 4. Apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D. Principal.
E R7141

Profession.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Hotels

MATHERAN—RAILWAY HOTEL, electric lights, all home comforts First class food. Visit our Garden-Restaurant for Ices, Wines etc. Book early. Similar comforts at our Grand Hotel, Poona.
H R 7161

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BANDAI MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 8th May, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. D. JUDAH has REMOVED his consulting room to second floor Thomas Cook Building, Hornby Road as from 9th May, 1932.
4900

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, course of training etc. will be found in this office Notification dated the 2nd May, 1932, published at page 1181 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette of 5th May, 1932.

Intending applicants should apply to the undersigned before the 23rd May, 1932, giving all the particulars called for in the aforesaid Notification.

No application which does not give the required particulars will be considered.

M. E. GUIDER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Divisions.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th May, 1932.
4876

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil of DAYABHAI PREMCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Landlord, who resided at Chowpatty Seaface outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

Bai SAMRATH, widow of DAYABHAI PREMCHAND, aged 40 of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, the Executrix appointed under the Will and Codicil of the deceased, residing at No. 35, Chowpatty Seaface, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 2nd day of May, 1932.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4893

Rs. 800 MUST BE WON

by skill in our Missing Letters Competition. Prizes: 1st Rs. 325; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50; 4th Rs. 25, etc. Closing date 15-5-32. Competition papers and rules on receipt of 8 annas entrance fee by M. O. only. Apply to:—"EASTERN HERALD OFFICE", Vizianagram City.

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates:—

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6 p.c. " "	5
6¼ p.c. " "	6
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All sorts of Banking business undertaken.
Rules on application.
G. A. BHONSLE,
Manager.
Nagpur City,
1st May, 1932.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GIRLS ABOUT TOWN
with
KAY FRANCIS
JOEL McCREA
LILYAN TASHMAN
EUGENE PALETTE
"Girls About Town"—gay White Way girls, dinner-at-the-Ritz girls, yachting-on-the-sound girls, gowns-from-Fifth-Avenue girls—in a spicy comedy romance.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
LUPINO LANE
LUPINO LANE
LUPINO LANE
IN
THE YELLOW MASK
AN EDGAR WALLACE MUSICAL THRILLER
with
DOROTHY SEACOMB
WARWICK WARD
AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.
Song Hits Include:—
"Song of the Guards,"
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GRAND DAILY CHANGES OF M.-G.-M. MASTERPIECES.
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY.
NORMA SHEARER
in
TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN
WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY:
BUSTER KEATON
in
FREE AND EASY
THURSDAY, 12TH MAY:
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
MONTANA MOON
FRIDAY, 13TH MAY:
PASSION FLOWER

TO-NIGHT. THIS WEEK SEE AND HEAR
MISS JILLOO
In her most appealing role
In
SATI SONE
OR
CHAMPRAJ HADO
Featuring.
JILLOO & JAMSHEDJI
Directed by Mr. Vakil.
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING PICTURE
A film story that breathes romance, a tender pulsating love theme amidst the splendour of Rajput Court.
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GIRGAUM, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	@14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5373	17 June	30 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10530	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June

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O.S.K. Line.
REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Tasmania Maru	4th May	14th May
Bandai ,,	7th ,,	19th ,,
Borneo ,,	10th ,,	24th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	18th ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd
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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen"

(Continued from column 7)

wood.

S.S. Baron Ruthven, Agents K. Nixon and Co., from Calcutta:—202 drums lubricating oil.

S.S. Saugor, Agents M M and Co. from New Orleans:—10468 bales cotton raw.

From Houston Texas:—9236 bales cotton.

S.S. President Hages, Agents F F Campbell and Co., from San Francisco:—704 cases fruits.

From Kobe:—1250 cases fruits.

From Manila:—30 coils manila rope.

From Colombo:—391 H/c tea, 50 bundles gunnies.

S.S. Ozarda, Agents M M and from Akyab:—19199 bags rice.

From Cochin:—1619 bunries coir yarn rope. 56 bundles coir rope; 192 bundles mat.

From Ponani:—105 bundles cold yarn. 322 bundles cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—98 coils coir rope, 34 coils coir yarn, 326 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—542 bags cotton.

From Cannanore:—269 bags cocoanuts.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
May 9.
City of Rayville, Jones, New York
Risaldar, Heriton, Java.
Bahadur, Crebbin, Bassein.
Gierfels, Fransins, Hamburg.
Victoria, Bonyamino, Genoa.
Bandai Maru, Yoshitake, Kobe.
Litiopa, Forceland, Abadan.
Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.
May 10.
Karanja, Baird, Bhownagar.
City of Lahore, Percival, Karachi
Naringa, Colter, Karachi.

LOADING.
May 9.
Steamer Clan Madrid for Marmagao.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Storviker for Rangoon.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Bandai Maru for Karachi.
Steamer Gierfels for Hamburg.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Rayville:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer City of Rayville arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Bahadur:—The T M Co.'s steamer Bahadur arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Gierfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Gierfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Risaldar arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Bandai Maru:—The O S K steamer Bandai Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Litiopa:—The B S O S & D Co.'s steamer Litiopa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Jehangir:—The T M Co.'s steamer Jehangir arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo.

S.S. Karanja:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Karanja will sail to-day for Bhownagar with same bottom cargo.

S.S. City of Lahore:—The K N Co.s Co.'s steamer City of Lahore will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Naringa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Naringa will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

Bombay, May 9.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 C/o. Rayville 3689, Calcutta, 11/5, L Eards Ltd.
3 Gierfels 4506, Malabar, 14/5, L Edwards Ltd.
4 C/o. Lahore 4463, Karachi, 10-5, K. Nixon & Co.
5 India 4077, Java, 7|5, L. Triestino N. Co.
7 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Singapore 15|5, N Y Kaisha.
8 Naringa, 4118, Karachi, 9/5, M M and Co.
B'Pier: Victoria, 7115, Genoa, 12/5 L Triestino.
9 Britannia 5281, Liverpool, 7/5 Grahams T Co.
11 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 10|5, M. M. and Co.
20 Litiopa, 3171, Abadan, 11/5, Burmah Shell.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1905, P'Gulf, 11/5 M M and Co.
5 Tasmania Maru 2523, Kobe, 15|5, O. S. Kaisha.
7 Ozarda 3038, Calcutta, M M & Co.
8 Risaldar 3092, Rangoon, 15/5, T Morrison.
9 Bandai Maru, 2841, Karachi 10/5 O S Kaisha.
10/11 Chakrata 3602, NF, M M & Co.
12-13 Havre Maru 3450, Japan 7|5, O. S. Kaisha.
14 Lalita 302 M'coast, 9|5 M. S. Co.
15 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, L. Naranji and Co., 11/5.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast M S. M. Co. 10|5.
B Bahadur 3387 N E. N F. T Morrison and Co.
L Netravati 699, Karachi, 11/5, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Carthege 13-5 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
Gogra 2915, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbride 10/5, J F Co.
Clan Macilworth 24|5, J F. Co.
C/Salisbury 14/5 K N Co.
Tarantia 2/6 C T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Marienfels 3115, L Edward Ltd
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bengalore 15/5 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trenthank 14|5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce, 20|5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Borneo Maru 9|5, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Comorin 14-5 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Comorin 14/5, P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Victoria, N F, M Italiana.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Rayville, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru 6|5, O.S. Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 7|5 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Tokiwa Maru, 15|5, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, N. F. O. S. Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gierfels, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura, 11|5, M. M. and Co.
Vasna 13|5, M. M. and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F. S N Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Storviken, N F, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam N F T M Co.
Bahadur N F, T M Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, 7|5, S. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Comorin, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Rayville L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA
Victoria M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gierfels L Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S N. Co.
Tokiwa Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura, M. M. and Co.
Vasna, M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.
Storviken S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam T.M. & Co.
Bahadur T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
Khosrou, T M & Co
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, S.S.N. Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
C/o. Corinth (boats) 6/5/32.
Jamnagar 7/5/32
Lalita 7/5/32.
Oostcappelle 7/5/32.
Irravadi 7/5/32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 9.

S.S. City of Lahore for Liverpool:—33 bales cotton thread waste Indian Shipping Agency; 17 bales wool raw T Bhanvarlal; 1418 bags linseed cakes C Bapubhai; 706 bags linseed cakes T Vasiamal.

For Barcelona:—730 bags linseed cakes C Gordhandas; 200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Glasgow:—500 bags lentils Birla Bros.; 164 bags bauxite ore Thos Cook and Son.

S.S. Gierfels for Hamburg:—1280 bags linseed cakes and 9250 bags groundnut cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 310 bags mustard seed, 516 bags bajree and 1063 bags joowari T S Thadani and Son.

For Antwerp:—62 bags mustard seed T S Thadani and Son; 30 cases butter White and Co., 28 bales wool raw Shamjimal.

For Rotterdam:—4000 bags groundnut cakes and 1280 bags linseed cakes A R Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—3096 bags bajra T S Thadani and Sons.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—606 bags linseed K Devchand and Co.; 1318 bags groundnut seed and 1830 bags linseed Birla Bros.; 75 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Naples:—1723 bales castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Port Said:—5 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

For Alexandritta:—30 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

For Varna:—25 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S.S. Takirda Maru for Kobe:—309 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.; 56 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Yokahama:—150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw N Manilal.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 9.

S.S. Tecurseh, Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York, from New York:—3144-28 tons petrol in bulk.

S.S. Saint Andrew, Agents G Trading Co., from Saigon:—620902 pieces teak scantling, 83 logs teak

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 5, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 6, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 3, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 6m.
Sunset—7h. 4m.
Hightide—1-54, 15-10.
Lowtide—7-57, 21-11.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New moon June 5.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ld., Fourth Annual General Meeting, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Results of second M.B.B.S. and Third M.B.B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon Selection of Indian Gramophone records. 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. Classical and light music by Prof. N. Vyas with D. Parwatker (Sarangi).

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

DEATH.

MRS. AHMED Haji Siddik Khatri died at 12 last night at her residence "Hilal Manzil", Abdul Rehman Street. The funeral ceremony will take place at 7 this morning.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL.—John Gilbert, Lois Moran, El Brendel and Madge Evans in "West of Broadway" M-G-M drama 7 reels, also three reels comedy "Let's Do Things" and the latest news of the world. Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—Prof. Mentis, the world famous Crystal Gazer will be on the stage. Universal Mystery drama "Cat Creeps"—8 reels featuring Hele Twelvetrees, Haymond Mackett and Ilyan Pashman along with Slim Summerville Comedy in two reels. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE.— "To-day" featuring Conrad Nagel". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"A Connecticut Yankee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR.—"Girls about Town". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—Norma Shearer in Trial of Mary Mugan. Daily 6-30 and 10 P.M.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END — "Mufti-Ashak" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC.—"Sati Sone" or "Champraj Hado". Daily.

KRISHNA.—"Hoor-I-Hind". Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ:—"Shankara Jayanti will be performed in the Samaj Hall by Local Purohits to-day (10th instant) with Vedaparayanam, Music and procession from 3 p.m."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Members of the society yill lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) this (Wednesday) 11th May at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject "Life and Teachings of Mr. J. Krishnamurti."

The Lecture is open to the public.

ENGLISH MAILS: —The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8/30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 11/30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

The S.S. "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 7/30 a.m. on the following day.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF

Prof. MENTIS

ON THE STAGE

HE WILL TELL YOUR PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Ask him to solve your problems.

ALSO THE UNIVERSAL THRILLER

with

HELEN TWELVE TREES
RAYMOND HACKETT.

ALSO SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY.

300 PRIMUS STOVES "KILLED"

Coroner Athavle Moralises Again

GUJERATHIS GETTING RID OF THEIR WIVES!

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Primus stove continues to claim a regular toll of human lives in Bombay, the victims in almost every case being young Gujarati girls. Tarabai Popatlal, a 17-year-old Gujarati woman, residing with her husband Popatlal at Habib Building, C. P. Tank Road, is the latest victim of a stove tragedy in the city.

Tarabai lighted a stove yesterday morning. After preparing her morning tea she suddenly felt giddy and fell down on the burning stove. Her sari caught fire and she was burnt all over the body. Her husband and some other members of the family attempted to rescue her, the former sustaining burns on his hands in the attempt.

Tarabai was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in the evening.

At the coroner's inquest this morning, Popatlal, husband of the deceased, and Lilavatibai, the aunt of the deceased's husband, gave evidence.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that death was due to shock from burns, accidently sustained from a Primus stove.

"ASSES".

The Coroner passed strong strictures on the Gujarati community for their improper use of the primus stove.

The Coroner's peon informed the Court this morning that he had received a death report last night that a Bania woman died last night as a result of burns. The Coroner, on hearing this was heard to remark: "I am not going to assist these Gujarati "gadheda" (asses) when they do not pay any heed to my suggestions regarding the use of primus stoves," and added: These people are bent on killing their wives."

He then directed the relatives of the deceased, who were present in Court, to go and fetch their primus stoves and added that he was not going to hold any inquiry till the evening until the primus stove were brought to the Court.

The relatives, in their anxiety to perform the funeral ceremonies hastily left the Court.

The Coroner after finishing inquiries of the other cases held an inquest regarding the death of Tarabai.

RE-MARRYING.

After evidence was recorded the Coroner observed: "These Gujaratis are killing their wives, so that they might get re-married and my experience of these cases shows that the victims have been between the ages of 15 and 20."

The Gujaratis, he stated, were not caring for his suggestions, and advised them that instead of going and shouting slogans to boycott British goods, they should go in procession, shouting: "Boycott, Primus Stoves."

British goods, according to him, had not killed any Gujarati women, but the primus stoves had done so.

EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION

One of the relatives of the deceased informed the Coroner that he was wrong in supposing that the Gujaratis were killing their wives so that they might get re-married. A Gujarati had to spend nearly Rs. 10,000 for getting married and the middle and poor classes would not do such a thing.

At this stage, the relatives of the deceased returned carrying five primus stoves. The Coroner directed them to be destroyed and announced that so far he had "killed" nearly 300 primus stoves.

FATAL WINDOW DANCE

Boy Drops To Death At Mosque

BOMBAY, Monday.

Fracture of skull due to an accidental fall from a height of seven feet, was the cause of the death of a nine-year-old Muslim boy. The name of the boy was Badruddin Chotumiyan. While playing in a window in the musjid at the musafarkhana at Carnac Road in the evening yesterday, th eboy fell down and sustained injuries on his head.

He was being removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital but died on the way.

At the coroner's inquest to-day Chotumiya, the father of the deceased, and Tulsi Govind, an eleven-year-old schoolboy, gave evidence. The latter stated that he saw the Muslim boy yesterday dancing on the windpy of the mosque. He lost his balance and fell down on the ground.

The jury returned a unanimous verdic that death was due to accidental fall from a window.

DROPPED INTO PIT AND DIED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Falling into a pit containing smouldering earth, was the cause of the death of a six year old Hindu boy, who went out for begging with his father. The name of the deceased was Anadrao Waghoo. At 5 p.m. yesterday Waghoo Vithoo went out for begging with his son at Janardan Wadi, Sevree New Road. While the father was asking alms of a woman the boy left him saying that he wanted to answer the call of nature.

Shortly after, the father heard screams raised by his son and on going in that direction from which they came found the boy lying in a pit containing smoldering earth in it.

The boy was taken out of the pit and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. He had received extensive burns on his body and died this morning.

"Death due to shock from accidental burns" was the unanimous verdict of the jury at the inquest held by the city coroner to-day.

A CORRECTION

The departure time of 7 down from Bombay Central is 22.5 and not 22 hours as incorrectly published in the issue of the 7th instant.

OVERDOSE OF OPIUM

Khoja Woman At J. J. Hospital

BOMBAY, Monday.

A case of opium poisoning was brought to the J. J. Hospital today at 10 p.m.

Fatmabai, a Khoja woman aged 50, was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state by her son Kasamalli Mahomedalli. The doctor on examination found that the old woman was suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium.

She was living alone in a room on the third floor of Banatwala Building at Dongri. When her son who lives at Cumballa Hill went to that room at about 9 p.m. he found the door of the room bolted from inside. He managed to open the door and entering he found his mother lying unconscious. He sent for a doctor immediately. The doctor advised him to take his mother to the hospital, as opium was administered to her. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she was detained.

Found Dead On Sea Shore.

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Hindu, aged about 35 years, wearing a dhoti and shirt with three silver buttons was found lying dead to-day at 8-30 a.m. on the seashore off Charni Road.

The dead body was taken charge of by the Lamington Road police and removed to the morgue at the J. J. Hospital.

Inquest will be held to-morrow morning by the Coroner.

STRIKE AT GAS WORKS

Importation Of 'Black-legs' Resented.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. V. S. Gokhale, General Secretary, Bombay Gas Workers' Union writes:—

The strike of the workers of the Sardar Carbonic Gas Company continues; though the strike started with downing of tools by a few workers, a large number joined it later and the employers also declared a lock-out.

A strong police force has been posted near the gate of the factory and the Union has received complaints to-day from the strikers about police prohibiting them from sitting under trees near the factory.

The strike breaking activities are in full swing.

To-day an army of Pathan black-legs was brought in lorries under police protection. The workers however are adamant and picketing is being carried on.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

Recital By Famous Bangalore Vocalist

Mr. Rajam Iyengar, the well-known musician from Bangalore entertained the members of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha on Sunday at the Byramji Jijibhoy Hall. The vocalist has a wonderfully modulated voice and reaches pitches which often prove to be the despair of experts.

His rendering of "Evarani" was reminiscent of Rachappa with some of his peculiar Mysorean touches. He was at his best in singing "Shira Sagara", and some of his masterly catches in this song "broke the violin."

What was rather disappointing to the audience was the summary way in which he dealt with the main raga allotting to it even less time than to some of his kirthans. This lack of musical justice was hte comment of everybody. One noteworthy feature of the performance was the perfect team spirit exhibited by the vocalist and his accompanists which drew repeated 'encores'.

One of the distinguished visitors to the performance was Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court who has come to Bombay on a short visit.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during April 1932 amounted to tons 2122 value Rs. 4,59,560-0-0 consisting of tons 1162 sugar value Rs. 1,93,557-0-0, tons 360 G. C., sheets value Rs. 50,428-0-0, machinery, etc. value Rs. 2,15,575-0-0. The Export during the same period amounted to tons 7622 consisting of tons 1525 cement, tons 6 wool, tons 10 rapeseeds and tons 6081 salt. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 8. The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 3394 tons value Rs. 5,46,979-0-0 consisting of tons 742 sugar value Rs. 87,075-0-0, tons 466 G. C. sheet value Rs. 76,580-0-0, tons 2 angles and tees value Rs. 176-0-0, and machinery etc. value Rs. 3,83,148-0-0. The total export during the same period amounted to 500 tons cement. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 9.

Steamer s.s. "City of Sydney" of the City and Hall Line discharged 500 tons cargo. S.S. "Hiyeizan Maru" discharged 850 tons sugar, while s.s. "Ormara" took 500 tons cement during the last week ending 30th April.

Steamer s.s. "Nerbudda" discharged 155 tons cargo and a Launch named "Indira" for the Port. S.S. "Tasmania Maru" discharged 500 tons sugar and s.s. "Werdenfels" has 450 tons general cargo. She is at present discharging. S.S. "Jalajyoti for lifting cement and s.s. "Magdapur" for salt are due to arrive on 6th and or 7th instant.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, May 9.	
Previous Closing	6.67 3/8
To-day's Opening	6.68 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, May 9.	
Previous Closing	3.67 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.67 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.68 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.07
To-day's Opening Rate	6.02
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.90
Difference	—.17
Broach Expectation A/M	170
Broach Expectation J./Aug.	177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.41
To-day's Opening Rate	4.38
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.32
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 9.	
Silver Ready	16 7/8
Higher	+3 annas.
Silver Forward	16 15/16
Higher	+2 annas.

Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay. May 9.		
Silver Ready	55	5 0
Silver Vaishakh	55	5 0
Silver Jaith	55	11 0
Gold Ready	28	0 0

THE MAYOR IS ARRIVING IN "POLITICS" MARIE DRESSLER at the CAPITOL with POLLY MORAN HER CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Donation

The Hon. Secretaries write:—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B. Advocate has donated Rs. 500/ to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and has become a patron of the institution. The Brotherrood publicly thanks him for accepting the invitation to become patron.

GERMAN CONSULATE

Dr. Richter In Charge

Herr Kapp, Consul for Germany, is going to Europe on a six months leave on May 12th and during absence Cice-Consul Dr. Richter will be in charge of the affairs of the Consulate in Bombay.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House THE CAPITOL LAST NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DASHING, DARING IN A ROLE REMINISCENT OF— "THE BIG PARADE" AND "FLESH & THE DEVIL"

JOHN GILBERT

In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

WEST OF BROADWAY

EL BRENDEL—LOIS MORAN—MADGE EVANS

Also ZASU PITTS & THELMA TODD Comedy.

TO-MORROW

A COMPLETE COURSE OF LESSONS IN LOVE!

ADOLPHE MENJOU in

"THE GREAT LOVER"

with IRENE DUNN Star of "CIMARRON"

Bombay University

The following are the results of the Engineering Examinations of the Bombay University held in March last:—

First Examination In Engineering

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

V.W. Gothoskar; M.J. Dixit; Z. D. Kajiji; B.S. Apte; K.P. Shah; D.N. Halbe.

SECOND CLASS.

K.M. Balchandani; R.S. Basrur; M.J. Bhatt; R.R. Bhole; M. J. Busheri; G.B. Butti; G.K. Chandiramani; D.R. Chikte; P.P. Dani; E.N. Dastur; S.M. Ghatge; O.V. Grant; B. Habib; P.D. Jaeel; M.J. Kadri; B.K. Khatri; J. Maneksha; M.V. Pai; R.G. Puranik; V.V. Sardesai; N.B. Shimpi; N.D. Tata; M.G. Vagh; K.N. Velankar; V.R. Vengurlekar; J.M. Ajwani; K.D. Bhatia; L.M. Bhatia; M.M. Bilaney; G.D. Diwanji; J.R. Engineer; Y.S. Gurjar; V.S. Gusai; N.S. Malshe; N.S. Mankiker; M. M. Mehta; M.T. Mody; V.S. Nadkarni; J.H. Parekh; A.T. Patel; Y.K. Patil; M.S.M.A.B. Quraishy; A.V. Rachhajair; P.K. Satdev; C.M. Shah.

PASS.

J.G. Bhode; B.B. Alekar; J. B. Bayas; A.V. Bondale; M.D. Jambhekar; S.S. Mankar; N.V. Nadkarni; M.G. Pai; J.L. Parmar; M. M. Patel; R.R. Samant; K. F. Sanjana; G.W. Shiveshwarkar; D.D. Suktankar; H.T. Bhatia; N. R. Chanani; U.D. Gurnani; H.B. S. Jafferi; P.V. Jodhmal; M. C. Khatwani; D.K. Kirpalani; G.B. K. Laghari; R.V. Motwani; J.M. Parekh; K.M. Parikh; M.M. Patel; S.F. Patel; M.H. Rajani; S. U.D.S. Syed.

Entitled to keep terms for S.E. Examination: No. 53.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship is awarded to K. P. Shah.

The Col. Patrick French Scholarship is awarded to V.W. Gathoskar.

S. E. (Civil) Examination

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

K.M. Joshi; K. M. Kantawala; B.B. Godambe; C.V. Deshpande; A.R. Kazi; W.G. Briganza; F.D. Daruvala; D.N. Hukeri; P.B. Parekh; R.S. Bhandarkar.

SECOND CLASS.

R.D.V. Abreu; B.V. Apte; C.D. Bapat; M.S. Bhandarkar; J. P. Cassad; R.V. Chaphekar; D.D. Dalal; V.D. Datar; D.S. Dawalbhakta; M.S. Deshmukh; N. A. Diwakar; S.T. Ghaisas; S.G. Gokhale; P.M. Jadhav; Y. G. Jog; D.P. Karnik; B.O. Lalaji; G.D Limaye; S.V. Mehta; D.G. Motivaras; S.M. Muzumdar; C.C. Parikh; N.N. Patel; P.G. Phadke; M.K. Pishe; P.S. Sabnis; K.M Sahasrabudhe; S.G. Savarkar; G. D. Shahapurkar; M.M. Vakil; S. D. Uttur; L.I. Bhatt; P.J. Darukhanavala; J.K. Dholakia; K.P. Dodeja; S.S. Gandbhir; S.J. Kale; M.U.A. Moghul; P.N. Naik; M.M. Patel; J.S. Pimple; J. P. Ramchandani; P.B. Shabani; R. R. Sukhrani; P.N. Varma.

PASS.

G.K. Adshetti; S.A. Desai; R.C. Dhruva; L.S. Kadoo; M.M.A.M. Kureshi; N.B. Patel; V.S. Patel; S.N. Ranade; J.S. Rege; C. M. Shah; A.M. Shaikh; V.P. Thatte; F.J. Vachha; T.D. Desai; C. J. Devnani; S.R. Jathar; J. W. Keswani, M.S.A.K. Larik, T.J. Makhijani; B.N. Manchandia; B.F. Mehta; M.C. Mistry; G.P. Mushrif; R.T. Shah; S.A. Sharma; P. M. Thergaonkar.

Entitled to keep terms for B.E. Examination: No. 124.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship has been awarded to K.M. Joshi.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize has been awarded to K.M. Kantawala.

S. E. Mechanical Examination

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

C.L. Barve; G.C. Kanatkar; (N.B. Lele and R.M. Marphatia); J.D. Daroga.

SECOND CLASS.

V.U. Mansukhani; A.A. Sabir; H.A. Sethi.

PASS.

S.N. Damle; D.D. Deshpande; S.B. Sudame.

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

N.C. Patel; G.G. Dhanak; R.P. Patel; G.V. Vartak; M.K. Talpade (A.W. Siddiqui and M.N. Jathal).

SECOND CLASS.

S.V. Ainapure; N.A. Amin; A. B. Burle; H.J. Chavda; B.S. Dixit; B.D. Gogate; N.G. Jamkhandi; M.K. Joshi; G.J. Kulkarni; A A. Nagori; D.C. Palekar; D. R. Palkar; N.D. Parmar; N.K. Patel; M.H.F.M. Rajput; L.D. Rege; H. N. Risbud; P.R. Tongaonkar; F.J. Vachha; B.D. Ahuja; R.C. Badlani; R.S. Bavdekar; G.G. Bhatia; G.P. Bhojani; V.S. Daryanani; K. C. Gandhi; S.P. Gangaramaney; T.S. Hirani; S.R. Jathar; R.N. Joshi; T.D. Kewalramani; P.K. Khambatta; A.A. Lodhi; P. B. Madon; P.P. Manek; R.C. Mansukhani; A.P. Mehta; D.J. Mehta; G.S. Padwal; K.D. Parekh; P. J. Patel; A.R. Patwardhan; L.H. Popat; R.T. Shah; S.B. Shah; A. G. Shaikh; V.L. Sipahimalani; H. S. Srivastava.

PASS.

R.B. Contractor; R.J. Dhumal; M.M. Maniyar; N.T. Chandwani; B.K. Nanavatty; K.H. Patel.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwala Prize has been awarded to A. W. Siddiqui.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize have been awarded to N.C. Patel.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize has been awarded to G.G. Dhanak.

B. E. (Civil) Examination

FIRST CLASS.

B.B. Gandhi.

SECOND CLASS.

S.M. Kasbekar; V. G. Sabnis, K.S. Shah; P.G. Vidwans.

SCHOLARSHIP.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship has been awarded to B.B. Gandhi.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per S. S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S.S. "Carthage" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant instead of Tuesday the 10th as previously notified.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAN MODERNS BE HAPPILY MARRIED?

Sappho, Salome, Madame Pompadour were but amateurs compared with Eve Warner, the society wife, who lived for clothes and good times. Her husband went 'broke' in the Wall Street crash and then.....

An amazing love drama of to-day.

SATURDAY NEXT.

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AND

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STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 6 and is due to arrive on May 10.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6/30 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY, 10, 1932.

UNREAL AND UN SATISFACTORY

The Anglo-Indian papers are full of the excellences of the Federal Finance Committee's report and its many recommendations, which by the way, adversely affect this Presidency. But there is very little reality about the whole business, for the very question of a federation is still in the air. Under the present plans the federal constitution is not likely to come into operation for a long time to come, as further investigations of a possibly endless nature are to continue and the Princes brought into it somehow or other. For the purposes of mere provincial autonomy the report is superfluous, and by the time the federal scheme is created it will be out of date altogether. What is more, the present conditions are entirely abnormal, for India is suffering from an unnatural depression. Nobody knows for how long these conditions will remain a permanent feature of the administration, as any estimates and calculations based on such conditions cannot be made applicable to ordinary times.

WILL BE OUT OF DATE.

The public feel that the Government have wasted enormous sums of money on these peripatetic committees, when there is no possibility of making use of their reports immediately. Under any new constitution the provinces must have fresh sources of revenue to meet their increasing demands. The Central Government have been monopolising most of the important revenue heads under the Meston Settlement, which was inequitable in the extreme and retarded the growth of the provinces under the monstrosity of a diarchical system. We feel that it is futile to go into the Federal Finance Committee's report at any great length, because of the unreality of it, even granting that the Government are sincere in their promises of establishing a federal constitution in the near future, for the simple reason that the most dominant and influential party in the country has not been associated with its deliberations. Even the Government cannot say that the members were all "experts" in their line, from Lord Percy downwards. But even had they been so, the destinies of this country cannot be decided for it by foreign experts of all kinds! We are convinced that, by the time a federal scheme is put into working order, the whole report will be out of date, for the conditions on which it is based are altogether abnormal.

BOMBAY TO SACRIFICE.

Bombay has been deprived of its main source of income all these years and that is Income-Tax. Under the new scheme Income-Tax is to be given to the provinces, but Bombay is not to get its legitimate share, but only a part, for here again we are called upon to sacrifice for the common good of other provinces. Bombay Presidency is the most heavily taxed province in the country, and even under the new scheme it would have a considerable deficit at the end of the year. At the present time all our normal activities are at a standstill, and there is no progress in any direction. Is this state of affairs to continue indefinitely? Are the bloated salaries of the Services to remain? All these questions have to be reconsidered more seriously, before a final scheme for the apportionment of federal finance can meet with the approval of the public. We are amazed that such a difficult task should have been undertaken on data which cannot stand examination in ordinary times and be finished off in such a perfunctory way. At any rate the question has to be considered and decided in consultation with Indian leaders and not by obscure parliamentarians whose knowledge of things Indian is superficial.

MUST BOMBAY BE FLEECED?

It is all very well for the Committee to say that each partner "must bring something substantial into the common pool and may expect to derive solid advantages from the partnership commensurate with his contribution." If the burden of taxation in other provinces is not so high as in Bombay, surely it is not the fault of this Presidency. Bengal can contribute greatly towards the common good, if the Permanent Settlement is unsettled and the enormous sums which go to enrich the zamindars are put into the "common pool" for the common good. Even then Bengal will have to face a deficit of two crores, as against Bombay's 65 lakhs. Will Bombay always agree to be fleeced for the benefit of other provinces, because they are reluctant to tax themselves to the same extent? In the new order of things Land Revenue, which is the main source of provincial income, will have to be brought down to a more reasonable and normal figure in consonance with the ability of the cultivator to meet the demand. This is a question which calls for immediate attention, and it cannot be put off indefinitely. At present the increasing burden of land revenue has impoverished the Indian peasant beyond measure. Is it possible that these financial burdens can continue for ever, without their reactions on the country?

Packed And Unrepresentative

Sharp differences were to be expected at the session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference held at Kamptee during the week end. The attempts made by adherents of Dr. Ambedkar to pack the Conference and the determination of his opponents to express their own views at the Conference, it was anticipated, would lead to some heated scenes. But we had not anticipated anything like the deplorable incidents that actually happened. It is disgraceful that a well-known Depressed Classes and nationalist leader like Mr. Rajbhoj should have been struck from behind while speaking on the unrepresentative character of the Conference and had to be removed seriously injured to hospital, and that another nationalist leader was hit with a soda-water bottle while a third sustained a knife wound. If Dr. Ambedkar expressed any regret for these violent methods on the part of his adherents, the fact has not been reported by the Associated Press reporter, who has otherwise given a full and sympathetic account of the doings of the Ambedkar group.

It is stated that the conference was not representative, and was practically composed of invitees to the conference and not of delegates freely elected by recognised institutions or public meetings of the Depressed Classes or of such members of the community as were willing to pay the delegation fee. This would be in keeping with the methods recently adopted by the Ambedkar party. If the statement is accurate, it may be presumed that the conference was intended to register the prearranged decisions of Dr. Ambedkar and his friends. It is clear that the conference has no title to speak for the whole community. That the conference was sectional is evident also from the extremely meagre attendance at this "All-India" function of delegates from outside Nagpur and Kamptee, from the gagging of the minority at the open session and from the general tenour of most of the resolutions adopted by the conference. Only thirty delegates are said to have been drawn from places outside Nagpur and Kamptee, Bombay being represented by only four. When some of the delegates wished to speak against certain draft resolutions they were not allowed to speak at all. A conference of this kind is not only unrepresentative of the community as a whole but it is not entitled to any respect at all.

The resolutions passed, it need hardly be said, were such as would be most welcome to Government. One of these, of course, severely condemned the Civil Disobedience Movement and urged the Government quite superfluously, to take all possible measures to crush it. Another resolution whole-heartedly supported the Minorities Pact of London and a third unreservedly condemned the Raja-Moonje Pact. These resolutions must have been already conveyed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the name of the Depressed Classes. But neither the Government nor the people will be deceived by this unfair sort of propaganda. The large and growing section of the Depressed Classes which repudiates the London Pact and has supported the Raja-Moonje Pact should avoid the tactical error of letting judgment go against it by default. It should keep up its educational propaganda and at the same time organise a thoroughly representative All-India conference of the Depressed Classes. Such a conference may arrive at a settlement between the contending parties or it may register divided opinion. But it should be a free and truly representative conference. What is immediately necessary is an extensive, intelligent propaganda, through the press and on the platform, discussing dispassionately the question of electorates, the supreme consideration in all discussions being the complete removal of untouchability itself.

SWING TO THE LEFT

The French parliamentary elections have resulted in an unexpected swing to the Left. The Radicals and the Socialists have secured a large accession of strength and the decisive victory of the Left can only result in a re-grouping of the political forces marshalled against the Tardieu Government, to form a new ministry in which the Radicals will have the dominant voice. The second ballot proved that the Republican Socialists and the Centre Party could not command support from the electorate to the extent they had hoped. As the election campaign proceeded it became clear that the acute differences between three principal groups, the phalanx who followed M. Tardieu, the Radicals and the Socialists, could not be bridged over. M. Tardieu's advances to the Radicals failed. M. Herriot the most influential politician amongst the Radical group, showed an inclination to the Right and considerably annoyed the Socialists whom he accused in a recent speech of advocating a policy of "abstract and reckless internationalism."

The younger men of the Left were quick to see their advantage. In view of the growing divergence of political outlook between M. Tardieu's supporters and the two other groups, the Radicals and the Republican Socialists, on whose acquiescence in his policy he hoped to depend in securing a majority at the new elections. The quarrel between the Radicals and the Republican Socialists has turned to political profit by the leaders of the Left. They represented that M. Herriot's Radicalism was only Conservatism in another form and that M. Blum's "uncompromising" Socialism might be useful to a party in opposition but not to one which hoped to secure a majority at the elections.

The electors appear to have appreciated the force of this argument. They have returned to the Chamber of Deputies 149 Radicals and 129 Socialists, refusing to accord to the Centre group and the Republican Socialists the heavy support that the politicians of the Right desired in the hope that the Tardieu Government could then continue in office. But the composition of the new ministry will not be an easy affair. For the post of the Minister of Finance, in particular the search will be arduous. M. Tardieu's government has left the legacy of a heavy budget deficit to its successor. M. Caillaux estimates it at 7,000,000,000 francs, though M. Tardieu led his countrymen to believe that the figure was only a third of what M. Caillaux, an effect in finance, estimates.

THEIR ELEMENTARY HUMAN RIGHT

British Imperialist Tactics Unable To Prevent Ireland From Exercising It

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 9. (By Air Mail)

Because of the parallel between Ireland and India, the Irish correspondence, with its side light on the imperialist mind, seems to be of immense interest to the Indian residents in this country. Indians reading in the British Universities or trading in the City are watching the Irish development with as much concern as they are watching the Indian situation.

SELFISH POLICY.

The more they think about India and Ireland, the more they feel that both these countries have been used as markets for British goods and to supply food or raw materials for Britain. The industrial development of both has been thwarted in the interests of Great Britain. Each country has suffered from the policy of the "Third Party" to pay off one section against another. "Thus," said a young Indian working for his degree for Social sciences, "in India Moslem is played against Hindu precisely as, before the treaty of London, Protestant was played against Catholic." He continued: "Ireland has suffered, perhaps, the deeper injury in that by the above treaty a portion has been hacked off and retained under British rule, the Ulster men being heavily bribed for a political purpose."

CRUSHING RETORT.

Mr. Thomas' statements laying great emphasis on this treaty and on Ireland's allegiance to the "Crown" is considered in plain English as that of asking for allegiance not to the Crown but to the British cabinet for the time being. Mr. de Valera's retort to Mr. Thomas is regarded as most crushing. The Treaty, he declares, "was signed under threat of "immediate and terrible war." Is such a pact consistent with law or on the broader ground of morality? It is felt by the Irish that so far from being a treaty, it is of the nature of blackmail, of a promise given by a man with a pistol at the head to yield up his goods if only his life is spared.

It is on all fours with the infamous treaty of Versailles. Because now even Lloyd George does not doubt that Germany will be justified at the first opportunity in repudiating this "inhuman document, prefaced by a lie."

DIFFERENT, WHEN JAPAN IS CONCERNED.

This insistence on treaty rights comes, moreover, rather oddly from the mouth of a Cabinet, which, in conjunction with France, is abetting Japan in her cynical repudiation of three separate treaties. Unlike the Treaty of London, the League Covenant, the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact were entered into freely and deliberately by each party concerned. Emphatically they were not signed by Japan under threat of "immediate and terrible war."

Because Japan is seizing Manchuria and is attempting, without success, to break up the Chinese Republic, she is, it would seem, quite in order in tearing up these treaties. Ireland, on the other hand, is "bound in honour" to observe a treaty extorted from her at the bayonet's point. Such are the tactics of Imperialism.

CURSE OF LANDLORDISM.

On the issue of Annuities, the Irish, as an independent people, are "entitled to expropriate the landlords without compensation or with only so much compensation as they have already received," opined a lawyer who has just come to this country from the United Provinces. He said for centuries landlordism has been the curse of Ireland, as it is the curse of many parts of India to-day. An increasing modern opinion holds, he continued, that only he who cultivates the land shall enjoy the fruits thereof, subject, of course, to his just dues to the State. This is the Irish contention, and it should prevail. As well might the British Government argue, on a settlement with India, that India is in honour bound to pay the interest on the Burma War debts, or more outrageous still, on the Abyssinian War debts.

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER.

Throughout the parleys between Westminster and Dublin, we see the British Government still striving to rule Ireland "by right of conquest" though the power is gone. To-day British Imperialism is too uncertain of itself, too involved in difficulties, both within and without, again to attempt armed coercion in Ireland. Moreover the Statute of Westminster, on which depends the 'entente' with the Dominions, forbids by implication such action; it would split the so-called Empire asunder.

VAIN THREATS.

A tariff war is of course practicable, the geographical position of Ireland making her peculiarly vulnerable to such pressure. Eighty-five per cent. of Irish exports are sold in the British markets. However, the imposition of tariffs might have an unfortunate influence on the Ottawa Conference, whereon the Cabinet places great, if unfounded, hopes. Nor are British exports to Ireland negligible, Ireland standing seventh on the list of Britain's customers. On the broad ground of international morality, the Irish stand on sure ground. They fight for the elementary human right, of a people to govern themselves, without outside interference; to follow what they hold to be right and not what foreigners hold to be right, in a word to be masters of their own destiny.

Notes of the Day

Will He Apologise?

It is well that Mr. Sinha, the defence counsel at Meerut, took the first opportunity of bringing to the notice of the presiding Judge the misrepresentations in which Sir Samuel Hoare indulged in his recent speech in the Commons. The case has been dragging on for three years and over through no fault of the accused, who have to defend themselves under very great difficulties. That task is not made easier by such mendacious charges, as those made by the Secretary of State for India. Instead of giving these men all the sympathy he could, or even treating them with impartiality, he makes unfounded allegations against them. Mr. Sinha brought to the attention of the Judge some of these charges and the latter said that "he had no reason to think that they (counsel) used dilatory tactics to delay the proceedings of the Court." The Judge was in the dark as to who supplied the Secretary of State with all this information, and he did not know what materials the latter had for making such remarks. We now await Sir Samuel Hoare's apology.

Mature Convictions.

The recent resolution of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League in support of Joint Electorates seems to have had a wholesome effect upon some of the Bengal Muslim leaders who till recently swore by Separate Electorates. Mr. A.K. Fazlul Huq, M.L.C., is reported to have said at a public meeting at Malda that he is gradually becoming convinced that the Muslims do not require separate electorates nor any special safeguards. This is certainly good news, and one only hopes that these mature convictions of Mr. Huq will not undergo a quick change. His fear is well-founded that many Muslims are suffering from an inferiority complex. Undue reliance on artificial safeguards will, in these circumstances, only further weaken them. It was surely not through such safeguards that the early Muslims in India founded and ruled over wide kingdoms in this country.

Siam And India.

There are people both in India and in England who give all the credit for the progress (?) made in India to its enlightened rulers and not to the Time-Spirit. Other countries have made far greater progress. Even if we leave Japan out of account, we can point to Siam as a country which has made great strides in recent years. The London "Times" writes that primary education is compulsory in Siam, while secondary education has been made so cheap that it is within the reach of almost all people. In India some of the provinces have passed compulsory education acts, but they have been shelved on the plea that the Government have no money for education though they have ample resources for re-equipping the Army and giving all kinds of allowances to the Services, unheard of in far richer countries. The Capital of Siam, Bangkok, the paper writes, is very modern in design and amenities. Siam employs Europeans as advisers, but not to rule the people. That is what all sensible people do, except in India, because the rulers think that, if they do not occupy all the high offices on enormous salaries, Indians will quarrel among themselves and go to the dogs.

The Contrast.

The present depression has hit Siam hard like so many other countries and it has taken the lesson to heart and is now shedding these European advisers and replacing them with Siamese officers. But let us quote the "Times' which is the patron saint of the Indian Services:

"The policy of the gradual substitution of European official by Siamese has been greatly accelerated within the last few months. Its adoption has been hastened by the decline in revenue, due to the fall in the value of rice, the chief export, and the fall, both in value and quantity, exported of teak and tin, the next leading exports. But it has its roots in a feeling that the work now being done by Western-trained Siamese is of such a quality as to make the efficient running of the country by Siamese a practical possibility."

It is doubtful whether such a development would have been possible and we are sure, it would never have been acknowledged, if Siam had been a British possession.

"BON VOYAGE" TO MR. IYENGAR

Simla Parties To Journalist On Eve Of His Leaving For Europe

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

A number of parties were given this week to meet Mr. A. S. Iyengar, journalist who is leaving for Europe on a four months' holiday on the 12th inst.

The first of these functions was held at the Wencers when Mr. N. N. Iyer invited a number of firends to meet Mr. Iyengar.

Among those present on the occasion were Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Vijiaraghavachariar, Dewan Krishnamacharya, Mr. P. R. Rao, Mr. U. N. Sen and Mr. Durga Das.

INDIA AND ITALY.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer wishing Mr. Iyengar "bon voyage" said the coming trip would surely prove most beneficial to Mr. Iyengar and would refresh him both physically and mentally. He hoped Mr. Iyengar would forget while on board the steamer and on the continent that he was a journalist who was ever alert to whip out his pencil and note book to take an interview. There would be a great deal that would interest Mr. Iyengar during his travells. Italy was being governed by a dynamic personality who had brought the country out of centuries of sloth. The speaker had hoped that in Mahatma Gandhi they would find a Mussolini but India was yet to find her man of the hour. Similarly London at this time would charm a great deal to every one interested in the political and constitutional problems of India.

Sir Vijayaraghavachariar said he envied Mr. Iyengar his holiday. Those who had heard Mr. Durga Das narrate his accounts of European tour with enthusiasm could be sure of hearing from Mr. Iyengar interesting remarks, of his impressions. Italy would undoubtedly interest im the most.

MR. IYENGAR'S THANKS.

Mr. Iyengar thanked the gathering for their good wishes.

Yesterday an "At Home" was given to meet Mr. Iyengar at the Davicos by Rai Sahib K. P. Anantan, Mr. G. Appaswamy and Rao Sahib V. P. Menon.

To-day there was an "At Home" given at the premises of Friend and Co. At the Mall his friends in the town wished him "bon voyage."

Tipsy-Cake

It is now reported that Hoare's Scheme is to tack the Sankey Scheme on to the Provincial Autonomy Bill as a "statutory appendix." After gorging themselves with conferences and discussions, as well as banquets, the co-operators will have a statutory attack of appendicitis and the surgeons will be called in to perform the usual operation and remove the appendix.

* * *

London, May 6.

To-day's "Spectator" urges that the only effective way to disarm mistrust is to deal with both Federal and Provincial Autonomy simultaneously in one bill, with a delay of the immediate operation of the Federal Provisions.

You see how when Father says turn, they all turn. You can read in Mr. Horniman's article on another page how this business of dealing with both the stunts in one Bill is going to be done.

* * *

"The Spectator" also declares, according to the same dispatch to the Allahabad "Leader" that "the case against provincial autonomy only is that it means giving India, not what she wants, but what we think she ought to want." Only that and nothing more.

* * *

On the other hand "The New Statesman" says that "self-government means government by the people whom Indians themselves desire to govern them," and "If the Government cannot realise that, all hope of peace in India is over."

* * *

What is poor Samuel to do with all these divergent views resounding in his ears. He must, after all, find a 'via media.'

* * *

Major Milner, M.P., who applied to the Viceroy for permission to have an interview with Mahatma Gandhi, before he left India, was refused. Would he call this a Machiavellian tactic or would he recognise it as a boorish blunder?

* * *

"Close the Chapter", says the "Free Press Bulletin", a propos of the passing of a vote of confidence in the Directors of the Stock Exchange by a meeting of 25 members. Is our contemporary so simple as to suppose that the story is closed, or is it shrewd enough to realise that there are likely to be many more chapters before this three-volume novel comes to an end?

* * *

"Federal Finances," "The Communal Award" and "Cucumbers" are the titles of the leading articles in an Anglo-Indian contemporary. We select the third subject as being more live and helpful than the other two.

* * *

Sir A. P. Patro made the usual kind of speech at the Trichinopoly Non-Brahmin Conference condemning the Congress movement. He said he was not in favour of an oligarchy "dominated by capitalists and adventurers". Does he refer to foreign capitalists and job and title-hunters who have done well owing to the non-cooperation of the Congress?

* * *

The worthy Patro proceeded to explain that "British India does not want either the oligarchy of the Congress or of Indian India." So presumably he wants the present state of things to continue, so that, people like him may flourish. Or does he want a Soviet?

* * *

This bold knight's views on Swadeshi are still more queer. He characterised Swadeshi and picketing movements as suicidal. In this strain he went on and condemned picketing because it was against "liberty, freedom and non-violence."

* * *

We have no desire to deal at length with these muddle-headed views, but he need not pervert truth for his particular purpose.

* * *

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times" is greatly perturbed at the amount sanctioned for the maintenance of the families of Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Sarat Bose, who are now detained in custody for what offence none knows.

* * *

Neither of these gentlemen asked to go to jail. They were taken there and are detained not by any process of law but by executive action. For all one knows they may be detained indefinitely. What are their dependents to do in the meanwhile? Evidently the idea of this Calcutta European is that they should starve.

* * *

If the Government want to enjoy the luxury of keeping people in jail, without trial, they should pay for it. If they cannot afford to pay these allowances, the best thing to do is to free these gentlemen to pursue their usual avocations.

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13 Miracles of Nature.
14 Live 100 Years or More.
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GALALITH MANUFACTURE

Why Should India Not Attempt It?

(BY R. N. BAPASOLA).

There is important field for manufacturing of Galalith commonly known as Artificial Horn, Ivory Celluloid, Bone and various products out of Milk Casein.

It is a well-known fact that for the past several years the United Kingdom is making rapid progress in putting on this market a substance known as Galalith. This substance is prepared and lovely articles such as toilet requisites, snuff boxes, inkstands, pen holders, hair pins, ladies armlets, paper weights, fountain pens, electrical materials, etc.. are made because it is practically non-inflammable.

Casein is the important substance out of which all these materials are made. The casein is exported in large quanties in Europe. I therefore beg to draw attention of the producers of casein in India to make it a point to produce various articles such as Artificial Ivory, Artificial Horn and similar products as well as Casein gum and casein products suitable for sizing and finishing cloth.

In order to get some idea of the possibility of profitable manufacture it is necessary to engage the services of expert chemists and to make experiments and I am sure good results will be obtained. Those who are interested after a particular line are bound to succeed in placing on this market the suitable article known as Galalith.

The Galalith is produced by the action of the Formaldehyde on Milk Casein. The Caustic soda solution or Ammonia solution is used for dissolving the Casein and this particular solution clarified thus is precipitated with acids, filtered, pressed and then subsequently dried slowly for weeks or months together. The sheets produced in this manner is subsequently soaked in Formildehyde solution which is dried and the product thus prepared in this manner is a yellowish white translucent substance and very tough and appears like Ivory or horn. This substance can be coloured by aniline dyes and various other processes.

The specific Gravity of Galalith is 1.31 to 1.35. This substance has got good insulating power and therefore it largely used also for electrical accessories such as switches, wall plugs, bell pushes. etc. These sheets can be cut, trimmed, worked and can be easily moulded into various shapes by special presses designed for galalith in order to make different articles. As far as my knowledge goes number of German patents have been taken and it is also being protected by Patent rights for which the information can be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Berlin.

BETZ SECURES PATENT.

I understand that in England Betz has also obtained patent in 1906. The further patents were taken in 1906 by Desgeorge and Lebrell. In 1909 Goldsmith took patent, however most of the patents might have been expired and the same can be ascertained very easily from Patent offices in England as well as in Germany.

There are number of other methods employed at subsequent date in producing the Galalith. The similar products can also be produced by dissolving casein in dilute sodium hydroxide solution, heating with sulphur and evaporoting the liquid to the consistency of a syrup and by adding water glass, or zinc and lead hydroxides.

In order to make the substance cheaper, cork dust, wood dust, sand, china clay and emery powder are being used. These products are cast into plates and slowly dried.

I think this information will enable the producers of Casein to try and make best use of the same.

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Poona Suburban Municipality has of late come in for a good deal of criticism. In view of this criticism and the inquiries said to have been set afoot by Government into its administration, I would like to throw some light on some of the problems.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has from time to time pointed out irregularities and advantage of these irregularities has been taken for party warfare and for undue publicity in an exaggerated form with the result that the real issues involved have been overlooked. For reasons not known, this Municivality has not since the operation of the Major Municipalities Act of 1925 made any serious effort to frame the Rules and Bye-laws required under the Act, nor has it by a resolution decided to act upon the old Rules until new Rules are framed; the result is confusion and chaos. For the excessive representation from charges the Government is responsible as the constitution of the Wards was based probably on population only and on no other consideration for otherwise small hamlets like Sangam Wadi and Wakdewadi which do not in reality deserve the name of "Suburb" should not have been included in the limits of the Municipality.

It would however, be incorrect to attribute the defects in administration to the faulty constitution of the corporation only, nor is the displacement of experienced and educated administrators by the "solid and organised village vote" is the case with this Municipality only for that is the experience which is becoming increasingly manifest in all local representative bodies and other bigger Municipalities also.

From my own experience, I can say that so far as the Poona Suburban Municipality is concerned, a competent, experienced and strong Chief Officer alone can satisfactorily carry on the administration without allowing interference in minute details of administration. I cannot help quoting the observations of the Indian Statutory Commission in their Report at page 309 of Volume No. 1. They say:—

"Not a few of the factions and defects of Local Self-Government in India may be traced to the inability to realize the importance of having a competent and well paid official analogous to the Clerk to the County Council..... In this sphere, as in others, we have noticed a tendency to misapprehend what are the duties and functions of elected members. There is on the part of elected persons a tendency to meddle and interfere in details of administration which should be left entirely to the paid official."

If Government have really started enquiries I trust they will take the above facts into consideration and also the resolution moved some two years ago by Mr. F. S. Chenoy, an ex-Councillor, for increasing the number of seats in Koregaon Ward and for holding elections when Voters having real stakes are present in Poona.—Yours, etc.,

DADAMIYA DINALISHAH,
ex-Councillor,
Poona Suburban Municipality

MUSIC BEFORE CHURCHES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last Sunday, just at the hour of worship, an exceedingly noisy religious procession of the Muslims happened to pass the Hume Memorial Church at New Nagpada. Several signs and entreaties were made to the processionists to stop music and the beating of drums as divine worship was in progress. But the Muslims were utterly indifferent and refused point-blank to stop music. To make matters worse, the procession instead of proceeding on its way, halted near the church from about 5 to 7 minutes, when drums were beaten in an exceedingly noisy fashion, disturbing the prayers to the annoyance of the innocent and peaceful Christian worshippers for some time.

All attempts having failed to bring these people to their senses, the matter was reported to the Nagpada Police Station. A European Sergeant on duty at the time, instead of giving immediate assistance and protection, to which the worshippers were entitled by right, bluntly replied that since the marriage season was there, music was bound to be heard all about. As for the Muslim procession and music before Church, he was helpless as there was no regulation forbidding music before Churches as in the case of the Mosques. Now, Sir, I wish to ask whether the Christians, like the Muslims, have not the right of undisturbed worship, and if the police can stop music before Mosques, can they not stop it before Churches when the service is in session? I believe that the Commissioner of Police has the necessary power to stop any such public nuisance in the interests of public safety and peace. One practical way of doing away with this sort of disturbance is to warn proprietors of bands and other public music players to stop music before churches when they are open for worship on pain of withdrawing the licence or permission to ply their trade.

I hope the Police authorities will take note of this and see to it that such flagrant abuse of privilege is not repeated.

Finally, Sir, let me say this that it Muslims of this type have such scant reverence and regard for the religious freedom and susceptibilities of other people, they have no right to expect it from others.

"T. H. V."

Bombay, May 2nd.

MODERN EDEN HAS NO RATES

But A Serpent Lurks In Graveyard!

East Preston, Sussex, is the modern Eden.

"It has no unemployment problem."

"A case of drunkenness is unknown."

"The death-rate is among the four lowest in the country; and"

"The rural district council has decided to levy no rate for the coming year."

But even this Eden has been invaded by a serpent.

East Preston's neighbour, Rustington, has cast covetous eyes on one of her most picturesque possessions—her tree-shaded burial ground.

"It is not really right," said Mr. J. Waghorn, a member of the council, an ex-church warden, and a pillar of East Preston. "Of course, we can't blame the Rustington folks for wanting to come to be buried here. It's a lovely place."

No cinema flourishes in East Preston. The 1,000 inhabitants stick to their whist, tea parties, and amateur theatricals. Neither the proximity of Brighton on the one hand nor Worthing on the other, has succeeded in disturbing the poise of the little place.

"We used to prefer to be without visitors, but now we don't mind," continued Mr. Waghorn. "But we con't want other folks to fill our burial ground."

GREECE AND A MORATORIUM

Five Years' Term Demanded

GENEVA, (By Mail.)

At a session of the League Council Greece and Bulgaria announced that they would only be able to meet a portion of their foreign debt obligations.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, said a five years' suspension of the sinking fund in connection with the public debt was indispensable if the country was to emerge from its difficulties. There could be no payment of the interest on foreign loans due on May (4 but he hoped such payments would be resumed in June.

Greece, he pointed out, had asked for a loans of dol. 50,000,000 (£10,000,000 at par) for essential drainage works but the League Finance Committee proposed one of only dl. 10,000,000, and the suspension of the sinking fund for one year. If the five years' moratorium was not granted he would have to refuse the loan.

The Bulgarian Finance Minister said his Government would do its utmost from April 4 to Sept. 30 to transfer 50 per cent. of its payments in connection with the external debt, which is chiefly due to Great Britain, the United States, and Switzerland. The untransferred 50 per cent. would be paid into a blocked account in the name of the bank adviser.

Reparation payments would continue to be suspended, pending a further settlement. Bulgaria would make every endeavour to balance her Budget.

The Council declared that the question of a longer suspension of payments than one year should be settled by the bondholders.

£60,000,000 DEBT

Financial circles in the City were not prepared for the demand made by M. Venizelos for a five-year moratorium. Greek issues, in consequence, fell several points on the Stock Exchange the other day.

Two Gree loans were issued under the auspices of the League of Nations, namely, the 7 p.c. Refugee Loan of 1924 and the 6 p.c. Stabilisation Loan of 1928. A large portion of these was raised in London, and approximately £13,400,000 of the two issues is outstanding. The total foreign debt of Greece exceeds £60,000,000.

Bulgarian stocks were less affected by the League Council's recommendations, since it was anticipate that the recommendation of a 50 pe cent. moratorium would be adopted. Two Bulgarian stocks were raised under League auspices, the present amount being about £4,000,000. Approximately three-fourths of these loans was made in London.

DEPOSITS OF HELIUM GAS IN FRANCE

Discovery At Toulon

TOULON (By Mail).

A discovery, which may have an important effect on the development of airships in Europe has been made at Toulon, where engineers, who have been searching for some months for a subterranean water supply, have found traces of helium.

This rare gas, of which the United States at present have a monopoly, is now believed to be present in large quantities beneath the Mediterranean port.

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POLAND AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Why London Negotiations Of Danubian Plan Failed

Judging by the development of the discussions concerning the plans for a closer economic co-operation in Central Europe, especially during their early stage, one might obtain the impression that Poland cared very little, if at all, about the course which these discussions have been taking and about their ultimate outcome, the reason for this supposed lack of interest in the co-operation of the Danubian countries being either the assurance on the part of Poland that such a co-operation would not alter its own position or the conviction that Poland could improve its economic crisis by its own efforts. The position taken by the Polish Oppositional parties against the Government which they reproached with having lacked due initiative in the problems concerned and with placing itself outside the scheme in question, seemed to strengthen the view of the official Polish "desinteressement". In fact Poland stood aloof from the initial course of the discussions and was not asked to take part in the London negotiations.

In spite of these apparent signs Poland could not separate itself from the trend of thought which gained upper hand not only in Central Europe itself but all throughout Europe and as a matter of fact it has never thought of doing so. Its foreign Minister Mr. Zaleski outlined the position of his country in respect of the discussed co-operation when he said that Poland had always followed the plans with the closest possible attention and had been, for that purpose, in constant contact with all the factors involved. The press opinions expressed on the occasion of the London conference testified, too, to the live interest Poland was taking in the matter and they did not conceal the feelings of a certain dissatisfaction with Poland's absence from that conference.

OF VITAL INTEREST IN THE DANUBE

It must be realised that Poland has always considered itself one of the so-called Succession States having vital interests in the Danubian region. Its imports from this region amount to 15 per cent. of its total imports and its exports to the Central European countries reach the percentage of 21 to 26 of the whole Polish exports. In other words Poland's part in the Central European economic space exceeds the part taken by either Germany or Italy, the two countries which manifest such a loud interest in the questions discussed in this connection.

These figures suffice to show that Poland cannot afford to stand by inactivity and that it must pay due regard to the methods to be employed in favour of an improvement of the economic crisis in this part of Europe. Some of the Polish journals have stressed the opinion that Poland's principal direction of economic expansion must be sought towards the south, for being almost entirely cut off from the east and having great difficulties as regards its trade with Germany it must seek the most appropriate way of co-ordinating its economic policy with the new movement pursued by its southern neighbours. Other economic authors reject the idea that Poland's presence in this or other type of a Central European co-operation would endanger its smooth working on account of the country's size and population (the plans for a Central European raproachement concern chiefly the five smaller States in the Danubian part, namely Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia) and state that economically Poland stands behind Czechoslovakia, Austria and even Hungary and that its economic development is ahead only of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. There should therefore be no reason why Poland could not join the other States on equal footing.

In the prevailing opinion of Poland the problem of Central Europe has not been abandoned definitively and will soon emerge on the agenda of international relations, be it in this or in some modified form. According to Polish opinion one of the reasons for which the London conference failed was the absence of Poland from it and the idea that the Central European raprroachment could not be realised without the consent of Germany. One of the leading organs of Polish public opinion wrote that both France and England failed to understand that once they agreed to make the realisation of the Central European plan dependant upon the positive attitude towards it on the part of Germany the fate of the negotiations was sealed. Paris could save itself this disappointment. If Poland's opinion about the matter had been consulted this country would have warned the negotiators against the course that was actually taken and the result of the conference might have been a little different. The lesson to be drawn from London is that the problem cannot be solved without the participation of all the interested parties. There is no need why the Danubian plans should be directed against Germany but there is also no need why they should be made dependable upon Germany's consent. Polish participation was necessary and inevitable and it is for the Polish diplomacy to give effect to this point of view.

Such statements in the Polish press were quoted in the press of the other Central European countries and received, on the whole, a sympathetic reception. It was especially the press of Yugoslavia which expressed the opinion that had Poland taken part in the London discussions they might have met with a different end. For it ought not to be forgotten that Poland is organically associated with the Danubian system and should not be neglected when matters concerning that system are dealt with.

FAILURE OF LONDON NEGOTIATIONS.

The failure of the London negotiations offers the Poles the hope that the Danubian problem will come back rather sooner than later. The news from Geneva that the negotiations of London were resumed there among the States of the Little Entente themselves and that they resulted in the recognition of the necessity of an enlargement of the original scheme called forth a good deal of satisfaction in Poland. The same news announced another Tardieu plan in which due regard would be paid to this demand for an extension of the first scheme and which would be worked out in a close collaboration with the Little Entente States and the interested opinion in France. It is generally believed in Poland that such a second scheme would place Poland inside the framework of the Danubian system and that it would obtain a position corresponding to its justified economic interests. In some respects this amounts to a fresh change to be inserted in the original scheme and in this connection it is necessary to wait and see what the other interested parties will say to it. It was certainly a mistake that Poland did not state more clearly and more definitely its attitude right at the beginning of the discussions of the Danubian problem and that the Polish official circles did not take up the line assumed by several leading newspapers. If it were known precisely what was the policy of Poland the negotiations in London might perhaps really have been a little different, even if they could not bring a positive solution.—The "Central European Observer".

JUDGE ON CRIME INCREASE

No Cause For Alarm

LONDON. (By Mail).

Mr. Justice Humphreys, in his charge to the grand jury at Manchester Assizes recently said that the calendar contained the names of sixty-five persons.

It was a heavy calendar for a Spring Assize, and represented what was being found throughout the country—that there had been and was a substantial increase in crime.

"I do not think," continued his lordship, "that there is any cause for alarm as to the law-abiding habits of the great mass of the population of this country. We cannot expect to have hundreds of thousands of men out of work without having some increase in crime, such as larceny and shop-breaking and so forth.

"It is in that direction that the great increase in crime is to be found. There seems to be no indication, so far as I can gather, of any serious increase in any other class of crime. Indeed, in some respects there is a decrease in certain classes of crime which used to be more frequent than they are now."

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ISLAMIC RITES IN SURREY

English Moslem Leads Sacred Festival

EAST MEETS WEST IN SHADOW OF MOSQUE

WOKING (By Mail).

It is raining hard and brightness pierces through heavy leaden skies, and from the sloping top of a large marquee, pegged out in a sodden field, to-day drip rivulets of water.

And yet inside are over three hundred of the most happy and contented looking people I have ever seen. Indians, Malayans, Persians, Arabs, Afghans, and Moroccans mingle with French and English, their racial differences forgotten in their common faith of Islam.

The marquee is erected near the blue and gold Shah Jehan Mosque, whose white dome can be seen from the railway line, and has been needed because the mosque is far too small for the celebration of Eid-ul-Azha. One of the most sacred Moslem festivals, it is held yearly to commemorate God's restraining of Abraham when he attempted to follow the example of his forefather and make a sacrifice of his son Ismail.

Coverings had been spread over the grass under the marquee, and stoves were dotted about to bring a little physical warmth to the damp atmosphere, which had no effect on the good spirits and fellowship of the worshippers.

DOUBLE EMBRACE.

Before and after the service they laughed and chatted together, often breaking off to give the hearty double embrace of their faith. Young students kept darting about, eager to meet and embrace each other, and older members, to whom they showed a respect that was marked by affection but not awe.

The officiating Imam, Aftab-ud-Din Ahmad, had issued the invitations, but he smilingly stood aside for an English Moslem, Mr. William B. Bashyr-Pickford, who is the librarian of Hertford, to conduct the prayers.

The portion of the Koran relating to Abraham's sacrifice was read, and Mr. Bashyr-Pickford told of that brotherhood of man, without antagonism of race or class, which is the basis of the Moslem religion.

Mr. Bashyr-Pickford (his Arabic prefix means "one who tells good news") is the first English Moslem to conduct the prayers at the festival of Eid-ul-Azha.

PICTURESQUE GARB.

Many of the congregation were seated on the ground, and some, feeling that the marquee was a veritable mosque, had removed their shoes. Most of the men wore European clothes, with fezes and turbans. A few Eastern women wearing saris sat in chairs at the back, near the many English women.

Lord Headley, who is president of the British Moslem Society, wore a red fez almost as impressive as the white headdress of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, who, in a yellow tunic and white trousers, stood near him.

Luncheon was served in the marquee after the service, and a number of young students acted as stewards. There was no "top table" and no place names, and it was just coincidence that seated the Minister for the Hedjaz, easily discernible by his flowing white headdress banded with black and gold, next to the Egyptian Minister, who was bareheaded.

Prince Sadig of Mangrol received many greetings as he sat among a group of French Moslems and Abdullah Yusef Ali, in a fez of white fur, sat at a table with a party of young English women. Count Roussell de Doree, Colonel Nawab Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. J. D. Lovegrove, Khanzar, M.A. Khattack, and Dr. A. M. Shah were others who busied themselves passing the food—rice boiled with cloves and vermicilli cooked with almonds—to their friends.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Shud 5, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 6, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 3, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 6m.
Sunset—7h. 4m.
Hightide—1-54, 15-10.
Lowtide—7-57, 21-11.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New moon June 5.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ld., Fourth Annual General Meeting, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Results of second M.B.B.S. and Third M.B.B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon Selection of Indian Gramophone records. 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. Classical and light music by Prof. N. Vyas with D. Parwatkar (Sarangi).

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

DEATH.

MRS. AHMED Haji Siddik Khatri died at 12 last night at her residence "Hilal Manzil", Abdul Rehman Street. The funeral ceremony will take place at 7 this morning.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL.—John Gilbert, Lois Moran, El Brendel and Madge Evans in "West of Broadway" M-G-M drama 7 reels, also three reels comedy "Let's Do Things" and the latest news of the world. Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—Prof. Mentis, the world famous Crystal Gazer will be on the stage. Universal Mystery drama "Cat Creeps"—8 reels featuring Hele Twelvetrees, Haymond Mackett and Ilyan Pashman along with Slim Summerville Comedy in two reels. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE.—"To-day" featuring Conrad Nagel". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"A Connecticut Yankee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR.—"Girls about Town". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—Norma Shearer in Trial of Mary Mugan. Daily 6-30 and 10 P.M.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END — "Mufti-Ashak" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC.—"Sati Sone" or "Champraj Hado". Daily.

KRISHNA.—"Hoor-I-Hind". Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ:—"Shankara Jayanti will be performed in the Samaj Hall by Local Purohits to-day (10th instant) with Vedaparayanam, Music and procession from 8 p.m."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Members of the society yill lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti) this (Wednesday) 11th May at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject "Life and Teachings of Mr. J. Krishnamurti."

The Lecture is open to the public.

ENGLISH MAILS: —The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3/30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 11/30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

The S.S. "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 7/30 a.m. on the following day.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF

Prof. MENTIS

ON THE STAGE

HE WILL TELL YOUR PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE.
Ask him to solve your problems.

ALSO THE UNIVERSAL THRILLER

with
HELEN TWELVE TREES
RAYMOND HACKETT.

ALSO SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY.

300 PRIMUS STOVES "KILLED"

Coroner Athavle Moralises Again

GUJERATHIS GETTING RID OF THEIR WIVES!

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Primus stove continues to claim a regular toll of human lives in Bombay, the victims in almost every case being young Gujarati girls. Tarabai Popatlal, a 17-year-old Gujarati woman, residing with her husband Popatlal at Habib Building, C. P. Tank Road, is the latest victim of a stove tragedy in the city.

Tarabai lighted a stove yesterday morning. After preparing her morning tea she suddenly felt giddy and fell down on the burning stove. Her sari caught fire and she was burnt all over the body. Her husband and some other members of the family attempted to rescue her, the former sustaining burns on his hands in the attempt.

Tarabai was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in the evening.

At the coroner's inquest this morning, Popatlal, husband of the deceased, and Lilavatibai, the aunt of the deceased's husband, gave evidence.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that death was due to shock from burns, accidently sustained from a Primus stove.

"ASSES".

The Coroner passed strong strictures on the Gujarati community for their improper use of the primus stove.

The Coroner's peon informed the Court this morning that he had received a death report last night that a Bania woman died last night as a result of burns. The Coroner, on hearing this was heard to remark: "I am not going to assist these Gujarati "gadheda" (asses) when they do not pay any heed to my suggestions regarding the use of primus stoves," and added: These people are bent on killing their wives."

He then directed the relatives of the deceased, who were present in Court, to go and fetch their primus stoves and added that he was not going to hold any inquiry till the evening until the primus stove were brought to the Court.

The relatives, in their anxiety to perform the funeral ceremonies hastily left the Court.

The Coroner after finishing inquiries of the other cases held an inquest regarding the death of Tarabai.

RE-MARRYING.

After evidence was recorded the Coroner observed: "These Gujaratis are killing their wives, so that they might get re-married and my experience of these cases shows that the victims have been between the ages of 15 and 20."

The Gujaratis, he stated, were not caring for his suggestions, and advised them that instead of going and shouting slogans to boycott British goods, they should go in procession, shouting: "Boycott, Primus Stoves."

British goods, according to him, had not killed any Gujarati women, but the primus stoves had done so.

EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION

One of the relatives of the deceased informed the Coroner that he was wrong in supposing that the Gujaratis were killing their wives so that they might get remarried. A Gujarati had to spend nearly Rs. 10,000 for getting married and the middle and poor classes would not do such a thing.

At this stage, the relatives of the deceased returned carrying five primus stoves. The Coroner directed them to be destroyed and announced that so far he had "killed" nearly 300 primus stoves.

FATAL WINDOW DANCE

Boy Drops To Death At Mosque

BOMBAY, Monday.

Fracture of skull due to an accidental fall from a height of seven feet, was the cause of the death of a nine-year-old Muslim boy. The name of the boy was Badruddin Chotumiyan. While playing in a window in the musjid at the musafarkhana at Carnac Road in the evening yesterday th eboy fell down and sustained injuries on his head.

He was being removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital but died on the way.

At the coroner's inquest to-day Chotumiya, the father of the deceased, and Tulsi Govind, an eleven-year-old schoolboy, gave evidence. The latter stated that he saw the Muslim boy yesterday dancing on the windov of the mosque. He lost his balance and fell down on the ground.

The jury returned a unanimous verdic that death was due to accidental fall from a window.

DROPPED INTO PIT AND DIED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Falling into a pit containing smouldering earth, was the cause of the death of a six year old Hindu boy, who went out for begging with his father. The name of the deceased was Anadrao Waghoo. At 5 p.m. yesterday Waghoo Vithoo went out for begging with his son at Janardan Wadi, Sevree New Road. While the father was asking alms of a woman the boy left him saying that he wanted to answer the call of nature.

Shortly after, the father heard screams raised by his son and on going in that direction from which they came found the boy lying in a pit containing smoldering earth in it.

The boy was taken out of the pit and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. He had received extensive burns on his body and died this morning.

"Death due to shock from accidental burns" was the unanimous verdict of the jury at the inquest held by the city coroner to-day.

A CORRECTION

The departure time of 7 down from Bombay Central is 22.5 and not 22 hours as incorrectly published in the issue of the 7th instant.

OVERDOSE OF OPIUM

Khoja Woman At J. J. Hospital

BOMBAY, Monday.

A case of opium poisoning was brought to the J. J. Hospital today at 10 p.m.

Fatmabai, a Khoja woman aged 50, was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state by her son Kasamali Mahomedalli. The doctor on examination found that the old woman was suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium.

She was living alone in a room on the third floor of Banatwala Building at Dongri. When her son who lives at Cumballa Hill went to that room at about 9 p.m. he found the door of the room bolted from inside. He managed to open the door and entering he found his mother lying unconscious. He sent for a doctor immediately. The doctor advised him to take his mother to the hospital, as opium was administered to her. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she was detained.

Found Dead On Sea Shore.

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Hindu, aged about 35 years, wearing a dhoti and shirt with three silver buttons was found lying dead to-day at 8-30 a.m. on the seashore off Charni Road.

The dead body was taken charge of by the Lamington Road police and removed to the morgue at the J. J. Hospital.

Inquest will be held to-morrow morning by the Coroner.

STRIKE AT GAS WORKS

Importation Of 'Black-legs' Resented.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. V. S. Gokhale, General Secretary, Bombay Gas Workers' Union writes:—

The strike of the workers of the Sardar Carbonic Gas Company continues; though the strike started with downing of tools by a few workers, a large number joined it later and the employers also declared a lock-out.

A strong police force has been posted near the gate of the factory and the Union has received complaints to-day from the strikers about police prohibiting them from sitting under trees near the factory.

The strike breaking activities are in full swing.

To-day an army of Pathan black-legs was brought in lorries under police protection. The workers however are adamant and picketing is being carried on.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

Recital By Famous Bangalore Vocalist

Mr. Rajam Iyengar, the well-known musician from Bangalore entertained the members of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha on Sunday at the Byramji Jijibhoy Hall. The vocalist has a wonderfully modulated voice and reaches pitches which often prove to be the despair of experts.

His rendering of "Evarani" was reminiscent of Rachappa with some of his peculiar Mysorean touches. He was at his best in singing "Shira Sagara", and some of his masterly catches in this song "broke the violin."

What was rather disappointing to the audience was the summary way in which he dealt with the main raga allotting to it even less time than to some of his kirthans. This lack of musical justice was hte comment of everybody. One noteworthy feature of the performance was the perfect team spirit exhibited by the vocalist and his accompanists which drew repeated 'encores'.

One of the distinguished visitors to the performance was Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court who has come to Bombay on a short visit.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during April 1932 amounted to tons 2122 value Rs. 4,59,560-0-0 consisting of tons 1162 sugar value Rs. 1,93,557-0-0, tons 360 G. C., sheets value Rs. 50,428-0-0, machinery, etc. value Rs. 2,15,575-0-0. The Export during the same period amounted to tons 7622 consisting of tons 1525 cement, tons 6 wool, tons 10 rapeseeds and tons 6081 salt. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 8. The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 3394 tons value Rs. 5,46,979-0-0 consisting of tons 742 sugar value Rs. 87,075-0-0, tons 466 G. C. sheet value Rs. 76,580-0-0, tons 2 angles and tees value Rs. 176-0-0, and machinery etc. value Rs. 3,83,148-9-0. The total export during the same period amounted to 500 tons cement. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 9.

Steamer s.s. "City of Sydney" of the City and Hall Line discharged 500 tons cargo. S.S. "Hiyeizan Maru" discharged 850 tons sugar, while s.s. "Ormara" took 500 tons cement during the last week ending 30th April.

Steamer s.s. "Nerbudda" discharged 155 tons cargo and a Launch named "Indira" for the Port. S.S. "Tasmania Maru" discharged 500 tons sugar and s.s. "Werdenfels" has 450 tons general cargo. She is at present discharging. S.S. "Jalajyoti for lifting cement and s.s. "Magdapur" for salt are due to arrive on 6th and or 7th instant.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, May 9.

Previous Closing	6.67 3/8
To-day's Opening	6.68 1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, May 9.

Previous Closing	3.67 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.67 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.68 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
New York, May 9.

Previous Closing Rate	6.07
To-day's Opening Rate	6.02
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.90
Difference	—.17
Broach Expectation A/M	170
Broach Expectation J./Aug.	177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
Liverpool, May 9.

Previous Closing Rate	4.41
To-day's Opening Rate	4.38
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.32
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, May 9.

Silver Ready	16 7/8
Higher	+3 annas.
Silver Forward	16 15/16
Higher	+2 annas.

Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, May 9.

Silver Ready	55	5	0
Silver Vaishakh	55	5	0
Silver Jaith	55	11	0
Gold Ready	28	0	0

THE MAYOR MARIE DRESSLER IS ARRIVING IN "POLITICS" at the CAPITOL with POLLY MORAN HER CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Donation

The Hon. Secretaries write:—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B. Advocate has donated Rs. 500/ to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and has become a patron of the institution. The Brotherrood publicly thanks him for accepting the invitation to become patron.

GERMAN CONSULATE

Dr. Richter In Charge

Herr Kapp, Consul for Germany, is going to Europe on a six months leave on May 12th and during absence Cice-Consul Dr. Richter will be in charge of the affairs of the Consulate in Bombay.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House THE CAPITOL LAST NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DASHING. DARING IN A ROLE REMINISCENT OF— "THE BIG PARADE" AND "FLESH & THE DEVIL"

JOHN GILBERT

In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

WEST OF BROADWAY

EL BRENDEL—LOIS MORAN—MADGE EVANS
Also ZASU PITTS & THELMA TODD Comedy.

TO-MORROW
A COMPLETE COURSE OF LESSONS IN LOVE!
ADOLPHE MENJOU in
"THE GREAT LOVER"
with IRENE DUNN Star of "CIMARRON"

Bombay University

The following are the results of the Engineering Examinations of the Bombay University held in March last:—

First Examination In Engineering

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

V.W. Gothoskar; M.J. Dixit; Z. D. Kajiji; B.S. Apte; K.P. Shah; D.N. Halbe.

SECOND CLASS.

K.M. Balchandani; R.S. Basrur; M.J. Bhatt; R.R. Bhole; M. J. Busheri; G.B. Butti; G.K. Chandiramani; D.R. Chikte; P.P. Dani; E.N. Dastur; S.M. Ghatge; O.V. Grant; B. Habib; P.D. Jaeel; M.J. Kadri; B.K. Khatri; J. Maneksha; M.V. Pai; R.G. Puranik; V.V. Sardesai; N.B. Shimpi; N.D. Tata; M.G. Vagh; K.N. Velankar; V.R. Vengurlekar; J.M. Ajwani; K.D. Bhatia; L.M. Bhatia; M.M. Bilaney; G.D. Diwanji; J.R. Engineer; Y.S. Gurjar; V.S. Gusal; N.S. Malshe; N.S. Mankiker; M. M. Mehta; M.T. Mody; V.S. Nadkarni; J.H. Parekh; A.T. Patel; Y.K. Patil; M.S.M.A.B. Quraishy; A.V. Rachhajair; P.K. Satdev; C.M. Shah.

PASS.

J.G. Bhode; B.B. Alekar; J. B. Bayas; A.V. Bondale; M.D. Jambhekar; S.S. Mankar; N.V. Nadkarni; M.G. Pai; J.L. Parmar; M. M. Patel; R.R. Samant; K. F. Sanjana; G.W. Shiveshwarkar; D.D. Suktankar; H.T. Bhatia; N. R. Chanani; U.D. Gurnani; H.B. S. Jafferi; P.V. Jodhmal; M. C. Khatwani; D.K. Kirpalani; G.B. K. Laghari; R.V. Motwani; J.M. Parekh; K.M. Parikh; M.M. Patel; S.F. Patel; M.H. Rajani; S. U.D.S. Syed.

Entitled to keep terms for S.E. Examination: No. 53.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship is awarded to K. P. Shah.

The Col. Patrick French Scholarship is awarded to V.W. Gathoskar.

S. E. (Civil) Examination

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

K.M. Joshi; K. M. Kantawala; B.B. Godambe; C.V. Deshpande; A.R. Kazi; W.G. Briganza; F.D. Daruvala; D.N. Hukeri; P.B. Parekh; R.S. Bhandarkar.

SECOND CLASS.

R.D.V. Abreu; B.V. Apte; C.D. Bapat; M.S. Bhandarkar; J. P. Cassad; R.V. Chaphekar; D.D. Dalal; V.D. Datar; D.S. Dawalbhakta; M.S. Deshmukh; N. A. Diwakar; S.T. Ghaisas; S.G. Gokhale; P.M. Jadhav; Y. G. Jog; D.P. Karnik; B.O. Lalaji; G.D. Limaye; S.V. Mehta; D.G. Motivaras; S.M. Muzumdar; C.C. Parikh; N.N. Patel; P.G. Phadke; M.K. Pishe; P.S. Sabnis; K.M Sahasrabudhe; S.G. Savarkar; G. D. Shahapurkar; M.M. Vakil; S. D. Uttur; L.I. Bhatt; P.J. Darukhanavala; J.K. Dholakia; K.P. Dodeja; S.S. Gandbhir; S.J. Kale; M.U.A. Moghul; P.N. Naik; M.M. Patel; J.S. Pimple; J. P. Ramchandani; P.B. Shahani; R. R. Sukhrani; P.N. Varma.

PASS.

G.K. Adshetti; S.A. Desai; R.C. Dhruva; L.S. Kadoo; M.M.A.M. Kureshi; N.B. Patel; V.S. Patel; S.N. Ranade; J.S. Rege; C. M. Shah; A.M. Shaikh; Y.P. Thatte; F.J. Vachha; T.D. Desai; C. J. Devnani; S.R. Jathar; J. W. Keswani, M.S.A.K. Larik, T.J. Makhijani; B.N. Manchandia; B.F. Mehta; M.C. Mistry; G.P. Mushrif; R.T. Shah; S.A. Sharma; P. M. Thergaonkar.

Entitled to keep terms for B.(I. Examination: No. 124.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship has been awarded to K.M. Joshi.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize has been awarded to K.M. Kantawala.

S. E. Mechanical Examination

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

C.L. Barve; G.C. Kanatkar; (N.B. Lele and R.M. Marphatia); J.D. Daroga.

SECOND CLASS.

V.U. Mansukhani; A.A. Sabir; H.A. Sethi.

PASS.

S.N. Damle; D.D. Deshpande; S.B. Sudame.

1ST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

N.C. Patel; G.G. Dhanak; R.P. Patel; G.V. Vartak; M.K. Talpade (A.W. Siddiqui and M.N. Jathal).

SECOND CLASS.

S.V. Ainapure; N.A. Amin; A. B. Burle; H.J. Chavda; B.S. Dixit; B.D. Gogate; N.G. Jamkhandi; M.K. Joshi; G.J. Kulkarni; A. A. Nagori; D.C. Palekar; D. R. Palkar; N.D. Parmar; N.K. Patel; M.H.F.M. Rajput; L.D. Rege; H. N. Risbud; P.R. Tongaonkar; F.J. Vachha; B.D. Ahuja; R.C. Badlani; R.S. Bavdekar; G.G. Bhatia; G.P. Bhojani; V.S. Daryanani; K. C. Gandhi; S.P. Gangaramaney; T.S. Hirani; S.R. Jathar; R.N. Joshi; T.D. Kewalramani; P.K. Khambatta; A.A. Lodhi; P. B. Madon; P.P. Manek; R.C. Mansukhani; A.P. Mehta; D.J. Mehta; G.S. Padwal; K.D. Parekh; P. J. Patel, A.R. Patwardhan; L H. Popat; R.T. Shah; S.B. Shah; A. G. Shaikh; V.L. Sipahimalani; H. S. Srivastava.

PASS.

R.B. Contractor; R.J. Dhumal; M.M. Maniyar; N.T. Chandwani; B.K. Nanavatty; K.H. Patel.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwala Prize has been awarded to A. W. Siddiqui.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize have been awarded to N.C. Patel.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize has been awarded to G.G. Dhanak.

B. E. (Civil) Examination

FIRST CLASS.

B.B. Gandhi.

SECOND CLASS.

S.M. Kasbekar; V. G. Sabnis, K.S. Shah; P.G. Vidwans.

SCHOLARSHIP.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship has been awarded to B.B. Gandhi.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per S. S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S.S. "Carthage" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant instead of Tuesday the 10th as previously notified.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAN MODERNS BE HAPPILY MARRIED?

Sappho, Salome, Madame Pompadour were but amateurs compared with Eve Warner, the society wife, who lived for clothes and good times. Her husband went 'broke' in the Wall Street crash and then.....

An amazing love drama of to-day.

HARRY REICHENBACH & JOE PLUNKETT present
CONRAD NAGEL in
today
with
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
ADAPTED FROM THE SENSATIONAL BROADWAY STAGE PLAY by ABRAHAM SCHOMER & GEORGE BROADHURST
DIRECTED BY WILLIAM NIGH
Majestic

SATURDAY NEXT.

TWICKENHAM STUDIOS

PRESENT THE

HOUSE OF THE ARROW

By A.E.W. MASON.

ONE OF THE MOST ABSORBING DETECTIVE STORIES AND THE FINEST TURNED OUT BY THIS FAMOUS STUDIO.

STARRING:
DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY BENITA HUME
AND
RICHARD COOPER
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 6 and is due to arrive on May 10.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6/30 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY, 10, 1932.

UNREAL AND UN SATISFACTORY

The Anglo-Indian papers are full of the excellences of the Federal Finance Committee's report and its many recommendations, which by the way, adversely affect this Presidency. But there is very little reality about the whole business, for the very question of a federation is still in the air. Under the present plans the federal constitution is not likely to come into operation for a long time to come, as further investigations of a possibly endless nature are to continue and the Princes brought into it somehow or other. For the purposes of mere provincial autonomy the report is superfluous, and by the time the federal scheme is created it will be out of date altogether. What is more, the present conditions are entirely abnormal, for India is suffering from an unnatural depression. Nobody knows for how long these conditions will remain a permanent feature of the administration, as any estimates and calculations based on such conditions cannot be made applicable to ordinary times.

WILL BE OUT OF DATE.

The public feel that the Government have wasted enormous sums of money on these peripetatic committees, when there is no possibility of making use of their reports immediately. Under any new constitution the provinces must have fresh sources of revenue to meet their increasing demands. The Central Government have been monopolising most of the important revenue heads under the Meston Settlement, which was inequitable in the extreme and retarded the growth of the provinces under the monstrosity of a diarchical system. We feel that it is futile to go into the Federal Finance Committee's report at any great length, because of the unreality of it, even granting that the Government are sincere in their promises of establishing a federal constitution in the near future, for the simple reason that the most dominant and influential party in the country has not been associated with its deliberations. Even the Government cannot say that the members were all "experts" in their line, from Lord Percy downwards. But even had they been so, the destinies of this country cannot be decided for it by foreign experts of all kinds! We are convinced that, by the time a federal scheme is put into working order, the whole report will be out of date, for the conditions on which it is based are altogether abnormal.

BOMBAY TO SACRIFICE.

Bombay has been deprived of its main source of income all these years and that is Income-Tax. Under the new scheme Income-Tax is to be given to the provinces, but Bombay is not to get its legitimate share, but only a part, for here again we are called upon to sacrifice for the common good of other provinces. Bombay Presidency is the most heavily taxed province in the country, and even under the new scheme it would have a considerable deficit at the end of the year. At the present time all our normal activities are at a standstill, and there is no progress in any direction. Is this state of affairs to continue indefinitely? Are the bloated salaries of the Services to remain? All these questions have to be reconsidered more seriously, before a final scheme for the apportionment of federal finance can meet with the approval of the public. We are amazed that such a difficult task should have been undertaken on data which cannot stand examination in ordinary times and be finished off in such a perfunctory way. At any rate the question has to be considered and decided in consultation with Indian leaders and not by obscure parliamentarians whose knowledge of things Indian is superficial.

MUST BOMBAY BE FLEECED?

It is all very well for the Committee to say that each partner "must bring something substantial into the common pool and may expect to derive solid advantages from the partnership commensurate with his contribution." If the burden of taxation in other provinces is not so high as in Bombay, surely it is not the fault of this Presidency. Bengal can contribute greatly towards the common good, if the Permament Settlement is unsettled and the enormous sums which go to enrich the zamindars are put into the "common pool" for the common good. Even then Bengal will have to face a deficit of two crores, as against Bombay's 65 lakhs. Will Bombay always agree to be fleeced for the benefit of other provinces, because they are reluctant to tax themselves to the same extent? In the new order of things Land Revenue, which is the main source of provincial income, will have to be brought down to a more reasonable and normal figure in consonance with the ability of the cultivator to meet the demand. This is a question which calls for immediate attention, and it cannot be put off indefinitely. At present the increasing burden of and revenue has impoverished the Indian peasant beyond measure. Is it possible that these financial burdens can continue for ever, without their reactions on the country?

Packed And Unrepresentative

Sharp differences were to be expected at the session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference held at Kamptee during the week end. The attempts made by adherents of Dr. Ambedkar to pack the Conference and the determination of his opponents to express their own views at the Conference, it was anticipated, would lead to some heated scenes But we had not anticipated anything like the deplorable incidents that actually happened. It is disgraceful that a well-known Depressed Classes and nationalist leader like Mr. Rajbhoj should have been struck from behind while speaking on the unrepresentative character of the Conference and had to be removed seriously injured to hospital, and that another nationalist leader was hit with a soda-water bottle while a third sustained a knife wound. If Dr. Ambedkar expressed any regret for these violent methods on the part of his adherents, the fact has not been reported by the Associated Press reporter, who has otherwise given a full and sympathetic account of the doings of the Ambedkar group.

It is stated that the conference was not representative, and was practically composed of invitees to the conference and not of delegates freely elected by recognised institutions or public meetings of the Depressed Classes or of such members of the community as were willing to pay the delegation fee. This would be in keeping with the methods recently adopted by the Ambedkar party. If the statement is accurate, it may be presumed that the conference was intended to register the prearranged decisions of Dr. Ambedkar and his friends. It is clear that the conference has no title to speak for the whole community. That the conference was sectional is evident also from the extremely meagre attendance at this "All-India" function of delegates from outside Nagpur and Kamptee, from the gagging of the minority at the open session and from the general tenour of most of the resolutions adopted by the conference. Only thirty delegates are said to have been drawn from places outside Nagpur and Kamptee, Bombay being represented by only four. When some of the delegates wished to speak against certain draft resolutions they were not allowed to speak at all. A conference of this kind is not only unrepresentative of the community as a whole but it is not entitled to any respect at all.

The resolutions passed, it need hardly be said, were such as would be most welcome to Government. One of these, of course, severely condemned the Civil Disobedience Movement and urged the Government quite superfluously, to take all possible measures to crush it. Another resolution whole-heartedly supported the Minorities Pact of London and a third unreservedly condemned the Raja-Moonje Pact. These resolutions must have been already conveyed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the name of the Depressed Classes. But neither the Government nor the people will be deceived by this unfair sort of propaganda. The large and growing section of the Depressed Classes which repudiates the London Pact and has supported the Raja-Moonje Pact should avoid the tactical error of letting judgment go against it by default. It should keep up its educational propaganda and at the same time organise a thoroughly representative All-India conference of the Depressed Classes. Such a conference may arrive at a settlement between the contending parties or it may register divided opinion. But it should be a free and truly representative conference. What is immediately necessary is an extensive, intelligent propaganda, through the press and on the platform, discussing dispassionately the question of electorates, the supreme consideration in all discussions being the complete removal of untouchability itself.

SWING TO THE LEFT

The French parliamentary elections have resulted in an unexpected swing to the Left. The Radicals and the Socialists have secured a large accession of strength and the decisive victory of the Left can only result in a re-grouping of the political forces marshalled against the Tardieu Government, to form a new ministry in which the Radicals will have the dominant voice. The second ballot proved that the Republican Socialists and the Centre Party could not command support from the electorate to the extent they had hoped. As the election campaign proceeded it became clear that the acute differences between three principal groups, the phalanx who followed M. Tardieu, the Radicals and the Socialists, could not be bridged over. M. Tardieu's advances to the Radicals failed. M. Herriot the most influential politician amongst the Radical group, showed an inclination to the Right and considerably annoyed the Socialists whom he accused in a recent speech of advocating a policy of "abstract and reckless internationalism."

The younger men of the Left were quick to see their advantage. In view of the growing divergence of political outlook between M. Tardieu's supporters and the two other groups, the Radicals and the Republican Socialists, on whose acquiescence in his policy he hoped to depend in securing a majority at the new elections. The quarrel between the Radicals and the Republican Socialists has turned to political profit by the leaders of the Left. They represented that M. Herriot's Radicalism was only Conservatism in another form and that M. Blum's "uncompromising" Socialism might be useful to a party in opposition but not to one which hoped to secure a majority at the elections.

The electors appear to have appreciated the force of this argument. They have returned to the Chamber of Deputies 149 Radicals and 129 Socialists, refusing to accord to the Centre group and the Republican Socialists the heavy support that the politicians of the Right desired in the hope that the Tardieu Government could then continue in office. But the composition of the new ministry will not be an easy affair. For the post of the Minister of Finance, in particular the search will be arduous. M. Tardieu's government has left the legacy of a heavy budget deficit to its successor. M. Caillaux estimates it at 7,000,000,000 francs, though M. Tardieu led his countrymen to believe that the figure was only a third of what M. Caillaux, an effect in finance, estimates.

THEIR ELEMENTARY HUMAN RIGHT

British Imperialist Tactics Unable To Prevent Ireland From Exercising It

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 9. (By Air Mail)

Because of the parallel between Ireland and India, the Irish correspondence, with its side light on the imperialist mind, seems to be of immense interest to the Indian residents in this country. Indians reading in the British Universities or trading in the City are watching the Irish development with as much concern as they are watching the Indian situation.

SELFISH POLICY.

The more they think about India and Ireland, the more they feel that both these countries have been used as markets for British goods and to supply food or raw materials for Britain. The industrial development of both has been thwarted in the interests of Great Britain. Each country has suffered from the policy of the "Third Party" to pay off one section against another. "Thus," said a young Indian working for his degree for Social sciences, "in India Moslem is played against Hindu precisely as, before the treaty of London, Protestant was played against Catholic." He continued: "Ireland has suffered, perhaps, the deeper injury in that by the above treaty a portion has been hacked off and retained under British rule, the Ulster men being heavily bribed for a political purpose."

CRUSHING RETORT.

Mr. Thomas' statements laying great emphasis on this treaty and on Ireland's allegiance to the "Crown" is considered in plain English as that of asking for allegiance not to the Crown but to the British cabinet for the time being. Mr. de Valera's retort to Mr. Thomas is regarded as most crushing. The Treaty, he declares, was signed under threat of "immediate and terrible war." Is such a pact consistent with law or on the broader ground of morality? It is felt by the Irish that so far from being a treaty, it is of the nature of blackmail, of a promise given by a man with a pistol at the head to yield up his goods if only his life is spared.

It is on all fours with the infamous treaty of Versailles. Because now even Lloyd George does not doubt that Germany will be justified at the first opportunity in repudiating this "inhuman document, prefaced by a lie."

DIFFERENT, WHEN JAPAN IS CONCERNED.

This insistence on treaty rights comes, moreover, rather oddly from the mouth of a Cabinet, which, in conjunction with France, is abetting Japan in her cynical repudiation of three separate treaties. Unlike the Treaty of London, the League Covenant, the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact were entered into freely and deliberately by each party concerned. Emphatically they were not signed by Japan under threat of "immediate and terrible war."

Because Japan is seizing Manchuria and is attempting, without success, to break up the Chinese Republic, she is, it would seem, quite in order in tearing up these treaties. Ireland, on the other hand, is "bound in honour" to observe a treaty extorted from her at the bayonet's point. Such are the tactics of Imperialism.

CURSE OF LANDLORDISM.

On the issue of Annuities, the Irish, as an independent people, are "entitled to expropriate the landlords without compensation or with only so much compensation as they have already received," opined a lawyer who has just come to this country from the United Provinces. He said for centuries landlordism has been the curse of Ireland, as it is the curse of many parts of India to-day. An increasing modern opinion holds, he continued, that only he who cultivates the land shall enjoy the fruits thereof, subject, of course, to his just dues to the State. This is the Irish contention, and it should prevail. As well might the British Government argue, on a settlement with India, that India is in honour bound to pay the interest on the Burma War debts, or more outrageous still, on the Abyssinian War debts.

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER.

Throughout the parleys between Westminster and Dublin, we see the British Government still striving to rule Ireland "by right of conquest" though the power is gone. To-day British Imperialism is too uncertain of itself, too involved in difficulties, both within and without, again to attempt armed coercion in Ireland. Moreover the Statute of Westminster, on which depends the 'entente' with the Dominions, forbids by implication such action; it would split the so-called Empire asunder.

VAIN THREATS.

A tariff war is of course practicable, the geographical position of Ireland making her peculiarly vulnerable to such pressure. Eighty-five per cent. of Irish exports are sold in the British markets. However, the imposition of tariffs might have an unfortunate influence on the Ottawa Conference, whereon the Cabinet places great, if unfounded, hopes. Nor are British exports to Ireland negligible, Ireland standing seventh on the list of Britain's customers. On the broad ground of international morality, the Irish stand on sure ground. They fight for the elementary human right, of a people to govern themselves, without outside interference; to follow what they hold to be right and not what foreigners hold to be right, in a word to be masters of their own destiny.

Notes of the Day

Will He Apologise?

It is well that Mr. Sinha, the defence counsel at Meerut, took the first opportunity of bringing to the notice of the presiding Judge the misrepresentations in which Sir Samuel Hoare indulged in his recent speech in the Commons. The case has been dragging on for three years and over through no fault of the accused, who have to defend themselves under very great difficulties. That task is not made easier by such mendacious charges, as those made by the Secretary of State for India. Instead of giving these men all the sympathy he could, or even treating them with impartiality, he makes unfounded allegations against them. Mr. Sinha brought to the attention of the Judge some of these charges and the latter said that "he had no reason to think that they (counsel) used dilatory tactics to delay the proceedings of the Court." The Judge was in the dark as to who supplied the Secretary of State with all this information, and he did not know what materials the latter had for making such remarks. We now await Sir Samuel Hoare's apology.

Mature Convictions.

The recent resolution of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League in support of Joint Electorates seems to have had a wholesome effect upon some of the Bengal Muslim leaders who till recently swore by Separate Electorates. Mr. A.K. Fazlul Huq, M.L.C., is reported to have said at a public meeting at Malda that he is gradually becoming convinced that the Muslims do not require separate electorates nor any special safeguards. This is certainly good news, and one only hopes that these mature convictions of Mr. Huq will not undergo a quick change. His fear is well-founded that many Muslims are suffering from an inferiority complex. Undue reliance on artificial safeguards will, in these circumstances, only further weaken them. It was surely not through such safeguards that the early Muslims in India founded and ruled over wide kingdoms in this country.

Siam And India.

There are people both in India and in England who give all the credit for the progress (?) made in India to its enlightened rulers and not to the Time-Spirit. Other countries have made far greater progress. Even if we leave Japan out of account, we can point to Siam as a country which has made great strides in recent years. The London "Times" writes that primary education is compulsory in Siam, while secondary education has been made so cheap that it is within the reach of almost all people. In India some of the provinces have passed compulsory education acts, but they have been shelved on the plea that the Government have no money for education though they have ample resources for re-equipping the Army and giving all kinds of allowances to the Services, unheard of in far richer countries. The Capital of Siam, Bangkok, the paper writes, is very modern in design and amenities. Siam employs European as advisers, but not to rule the people. That is what all sensible people do, except in India, because the rulers think that, if they do not occupy all the high offices on enormous salaries, Indians will quarrel among themselves and go to the dogs.

The Contrast.

The present depression has hit Siam hard like so many other countries and it has taken the lesson to heart and is now shedding these European advisers and replacing them with Siamese officers. But let us quote the "Times" which is the patron saint of the Indian Services:

"The policy of the gradual substitution of European officials by Siamese has been greatly accelerated within the last few months. Its adoption has been hastened by the decline in revenue, due to the fall in the value of rice, the chief export, and the fall, both in value and quantity, exported of teak and tin, the next leading exports. But it has its roots in a feeling that the work now being done by Western-trained Siamese is of such a quality as to make the efficient running of the country by Siamese a practical possibility."

It is doubtful whether such a development would have been possible and we are sure, it would never have been acknowledged, if Siam had been a British possession.

"BON VOYAGE" TO MR. IYENGAR

Simla Parties To Journalist On Eve Of His Leaving For Europe

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

A number of parties were given this week to meet Mr. A. S. Iyengar, journalist who is leaving for Europe on a four months' holiday on the 12th inst.

The first of these functions was held at the Wenders when Mr. N. N. Iyer invited a number of firends to meet Mr. Iyengar.

Among those present on the occasion were Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Vijiaraghavacharlar, Dewan Krishnamacharya, Mr. P. R. Rao, Mr. U. N. Sen and Mr. Durga Das.

INDIA AND ITALY.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer wishing Mr. Iyengar "bon voyage" said, the coming trip would surely prove most beneficial to Mr. Iyengar and would refresh him both physically and mentally. He hoped Mr. Iyengar would forget while on board the steamer and on the continent that he was a journalist who was ever alert to whip out his pencil and note book to take an interview. There would be a great deal that would interest Mr. Iyengar during his travells. Italy was being governed by a dynamic personality who had brought the country out of centuries of sloth. The speaker had hoped that in Mahatma Gandhi they would find a Mussolini but India was yet to find her man of the hour. Similarly London at this time would charm a great deal to every one interested in the political and constitutional problems of India.

Sir Vijayaraghavachariar said he envied Mr. Iyengar his roliday. Those who had heard Mr. Durga Das narrate his accounts of European tour with enthusiasm could be sure of hearing from Mr. Iyengar interesting remarks, of his impressions. Italy would undoubtedly interest im the most.

MR. IYENGAR'S THANKS.

Mr. Iyengar thanked the gathering for their good wishes.

Yesterday an "At Home" was given to meet Mr. Iyengar at the Davicos by Rai Sahib K. P. Ananlan, Mr. G. Appaswamy and Rao Sahib V. P. Menon.

To-day there was an "At Home" given at the premises of Friend and Co. At the Mall his friends in the town wished him "bon voyage."

Tipsy-Cake

It is now reported that Hoare's Scheme is to tack the Sankey Scheme on to the Provincial Autonomy Bill as a "statutory appendix." After gorging themselves with conferences and discussions, as well as banquets, the co-operators will have a statutory attack of appendicitis and the surgeons will be called in to perform the usual operation and remove the appendix.

* * *

London, May 6.

To-day's "Spectator" urges that the only effective way to disarm mistrust is to deal with both Federal and Provincial Autonomy simultaneously in one bill, with a delay of the immediate operation of the Federal Provisions.

You see how when Father says turn, they all turn. You can read in Mr. Horniman's article on another page how this business of dealing with both the stunts in one Bill is going to be done.

* * *

"The Spectator" also declares, according to the same dispatch to the Allahabad "Leader" that "the case against provincial autonomy only is that it means giving India, not what she wants, but what we think she ought to want." Only that and nothing more.

* * *

On the other hand "The New Statesman" says that "self-government means government by the people whom Indians themselves desire to govern them," and "If the Government cannot realise that, all hope of peace in India is over."

* * *

What is poor Samuel to do with all these divergent views resounding in his ears. He must, after all, find a 'via media.'

* * *

Major Milner, M.P., who applied to the Viceroy for permission to have an interview with Mahatma Gandhi, before he left India, was refused. Would he call this a Machiavellian tactic or would he recognise it as a boorish blunder?

* * *

"Close the Chapter", says the "Free Press Bulletin", a propos of the passing of a vote of confidence in the Directors of the Stock Exchange by a meeting of 25 members. Is our contemporary so simple as to suppose that the story is closed, or is it shrewd enough to realise that there are likely to be many more chapters before this three-volume novel comes to an end?

* * *

"Federal Finances," "The Communal Award" and "Cucumbers" are the titles of the leading articles in an Anglo-Indian contemporary. We select the third subject as being more live and helpful than the other two.

* * *

Sir A. P. Patro made the usual kind of speech at the Trichinopoly Non-Brahmin Conference condemning the Congress movement. He said he was not in favour of an oligarchy "dominated by capitalists and adventurers". Does he refer to foreign capitalists and job and title-hunters who have done well owing to the non-co-operation of the Congress?

* * *

The worthy Patro proceeded to explain that "British India does not want either the oligarchy of the Congress or of Indian India." So presumably he wants the present state of things to continue, so that, people like him may flourish. Or does he want a Soviet?

* * *

This bold knight's views on Swadeshi are still more queer. He characterised Swadeshi and picketing movements as suicidal. In this strain he went on and condemned picketing because it was against "liberty, freedom and non-violence."

* * *

We have no desire to deal at length with these muddle-headed views, but he need not pervert truth for his particular purpose.

* * *

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times" is greatly perturbed at the amount sanctioned for the maintenance of the families of Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Sarat Bose, who are now detained in custody for what offence none knows.

* * *

Neither of these gentlemen asked to go to jail. They were taken there and are detained not by any process of law but by executive action. For all one knows they may be detained indefinitely. What are their dependents to do in the meanwhile? Evidently the idea of this Calcutta European is that they should starve.

* * *

If the Government want to enjoy the luxury of keeping people in jail, without trial, they should pay for it. If they cannot afford to pay these allowances, the best thing to do is to free these gentlemen to pursue their usual avocations.

MORE LIGHT ON GOVERNMENT PLANS

New Round Table Conference With Delegates Elected By New Legislatures

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

"Asked what he thought of the suggestion in certain quarters that the Die-Hards in Britain were purposely delaying the grant of further Reforms," Major Milner, Labour M.P. and Member of the Franchise Committee replied:

"I do not think any party in England is guilty of Machiavellian tactics. There may be degrees of enthusiasm for the new Constitution as between one party and another. But there is no alternative to proceed as quickly as possible with effecting a complete change in the Constitution. I believe it will be possible to introduce the Government of India Bill in Parliament next February."

A SIMPLE LABOURITE.

It requires a simple Labourite to believe in the sincerity of the Tories. Nobody else could be so foolish as to believe that Tory Die-Hards could not be guilty of Machiavellian tactics in the sense that the word is used by Major Milner. Machiavellian, however, is too flattering a term to apply here because it implies the possession of some political acumen and statesmanship of a high order, however wrongly directed.

The Tory Die-Hard is not gifted with foresight or statesmanship. He is possessed, however, of a kind of political cunning which he uses with some skill to divert the trend of events from the course which he considers detrimental to his own views and interests. But he is quite innocent of any Machiavellian capacity for appreciating the lines on which political thought and movements will develop, and while his cunning may fool the people for a little while it is usually only for a little while.

Tory tactics or policy is always very quickly found out or brought up with a round turn by the irresistible force of events and the results produced by its own foolish incapacity to take into account the likely reactions of the popular mind to force and harsh measures.

PATHETIC DELUSION.

Major Milner's statement shows that, like Messrs. Jayakar and C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, he is blissfully ignorant of what is going on behind the scenes. He is not even, any more than our two Indian Liberal Conference devotees, able to grasp the full meaning of what he sees when the curtain is partially drawn aside, or, perhaps, he is so engrossed with the activities which have been committed to his charge that he has not seen or heard any of the things that have come into the view and hearing of ordinary people.

One is obliged to believe that Major Milner is labouring under the delusion that there has been no change in the Government's plans as the alternative would be to suppose that he is himself a party to Machiavellian tactics of which he believes no political party in England could be guilty.

HE DOES NOT KNOW.

Major Milner believes "it will be possible to introduce the Government of India Bill in Parliament next February." He does not know that Sir Samuel Hoare has in preparation a new Government of India Bill which will probably, if Tory hopes are fulfilled, be passed into law before the time he has fixed for the introduction of the Bill of which he is thinking. Sir Samuel Hoare's Bill will follow the lines which have already been forecast in the columns of the "Chronicle."

It may be that this forecast may prove to be inaccurate in one or two particulars. But, I am confident that in its outline and main details its correctness will be justified by events. Whatever gloss the apologists of the Cabinet may attempt to put on it, there is no doubt—at least the public in this country will take that view—that it constitutes a swing back to the recommendations of the Simon Committee Report—namely, Provincial Autonomy with safeguards and Central Autocracy for an indefinite period.

THE GLOSS.

The only difference between the Simon Committee's recommendations and the new Scheme is this: By way of establishing the 'bonafides' of the British Government in their intention to confer full responsible Government and a Federal Constitution in the "near future," the Sankey Draft containing the Scheme for that Constitution after suitable revision by the Cabinet, will be appended to the new Government of India Act and become a sort of statutory goal to which the British Parliament will undertake to lead the people of India.

HOW LONG?

How long it will take them to get there it is impossible to say. The quidruncs of the Anglo-Indian Press are already talking of an interval of eighteen months. I believe the latest official idea in Whitehall is an interval of two years. But as far as I can gather no definite period will be fixed in the Bill and it may develop into an interval of five, ten, fifteen or, perhaps, even fifty years. That will all depend on the political developments that take place in England during the next two years and the kind of Government that is in power. Of course, I am not losing sight of the possibility of political developments in India which may upset all these plans. It is only the Tories who lose sight of that sort of possibility and the bureaucrats in India make sure of their blindness by pulling the wool over their eyes.

That is the plan, however, and the gloss that is to be put over it. The Federal Constitution will be a statutory appendage to the Act, to be dangled in front of the people of this country.

HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

Section 84-A of the present Government of India Act provided for the appointment of a Statutory Commission at the expiration of ten years. This, of course, now lapses. In the amending Bill, to provide for Provincial Autonomy, which it is now intended to introduce in the House of Commons in June, or possibly in the Autumn, there will be a new Section 84-A. This will contain the provision for the application of the Federal Constitution in accordance with the promise to be set out in the new Preamble to the Bill which will enshrine the new Statement of British Policy on the lines of the Premier's Declaration of December last.

This new Section 84-A will definitely describe the Sankey Draft, appearing as a "Statutory Appendix" to the Act, as the Federal Constitution Scheme which is to be subsequently enacted after the process of examination, consideration and amendment, further to be provided for in the Section, has been gone through, as follows:

NEW R. T. C.

After the elections of the new Central and Provincial Legislatures has taken place in May next, a Joint Committee of Parliament and the Indian Legislatures will be appointed to consider and finally complete the Sankey Scheme. So far as the Indian Legislatures are concerned this Committee will be composed:

as to one-third, of representatives of the Chamber of Princes,

as to one-third, of representatives of the Central Legislature, and

as to one-third, of representatives of the Provincial Legislatures.

Thus a new Round Table Conference will be set up. But in contrast with the one at present in existence the Government will be able to point to the fact that the Indian delegates will be representative of the Indian Legislatures and directly appointed by them and, therefore, fully authorised to make decisions in the name of the people of India.

HOARE TO MAKE HISTORY.

Such is the Scheme which has now been decided upon by the British Cabinet. How far it has the approval of the Government of India, or how far that Government have been concerned, if at all, in its devising I am unable to say. But it will be brought forward as the scheme of the Cabinet and the Secretary of State means to take all the responsibility and credit for it.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in fact, is out to make history. I have no doubt that his own intentions are sincere—that he honestly believes within his Tory limitations that he is doing justice to India and fulfilling the pledges made to her people. But those who are really responsible for the initiation of this extremely shrewd plan for postponing the whole problem of the Indian claim to complete self-government to a distant date are inspired by different motives. Whatever Major Milner may say or think, their design is Machiavellian. Whether they will prove to possess the capacity of a Machiavelli in practice remains to be seen. Machiavelli knew how to manage Princes. In India it is the People who have to be satisfied and the time has gone by when the Indian people could be put off by schemes designed for persuading them to wait for what they want.

SESSIONS TRIAL OF SAVITRI DEVI

Charged Under Arms Act And For Harbouring Yeshpal

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

The sessions trial of Mrs. Jaffarali alias Savitri Devi on charges of harbouring Yeshpal, an alleged proclaimed absconder in connection with the Lahore and Delhi Conspiracy cases, and with being in procession of unlicensed arms, began to-day before Mr. Brij Behari Lal, Assistant Sessions Judge, Allahabad, and a special jury, consisting of three Muslims and two Hindus.

Mr. Syed Masjid Ali, Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution while Mrs. Jaffarali was defended by Mr. Hari Mohan Roy and Mr. Behari Lal Nehru.

Mrs. Jaffarali pleaded not guilty.

The Government Pleader for prosecution claimed joint trial with charges under Arms Act, but the Judge disallowed the claim.

It will be recalled that on January 23rd last, Mr. Pilditch, C.I.D, proceeded to the house of the accused at 21 Hewett Road with a police force to effect the arrest of Yeshpal. After a revolver fight Yeshpal was arrested in the house, on a search of which police recovered, besides clothes of Yeshpal, a quantity of alleged sedious matter as well as some arms and ammunition, including two Croft revolvers.

Mr. Walley, the first witness for the prosecution, gave an account of the contents of two sealed boxes opened in the presence of the C.I.D. on January 24 last.—A.P.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY.

Record For April

Mrs. Sulbai Ranade, Secretary and Lady Doctor writes:—

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfade Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of April 1932 in all 1561 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 861 women, 393 children and 307 infants. 28 cases were admitted into the hospitol. The average being 52. The number of deliveries during the year since April 1932 was 21. 36 expectant mothers were under observation.

CORPORATION BANS LIQUOR IN MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

"Practise Self-Denial Before Preaching Temperance To Masses"

SJT. M. M. DESAI'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY VAST MAJORITY

After a heated debate over an hour and a half, the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday passed by an overwhelming majority the resolution of Mr. Mohanlal Desai expressing the Corporation's opinion that no alcoholic drinks should be permitted at dinners given in the Corporation Hall or any municipal buildings. One interesting feature of the discussion was that there was a split in the Progressive Party and many members of the Progressive Party as well as Muslims heartily supported the resolution of Mr. Mohanlal leaving the opponents in a hopeless minority.

BAN ON TODDY AND LIQUOR.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved:

That the Corporation is of opinion that in view of the policy adopted by it against liquor and toddy, no such drink should be permitted at dinners to be given in the Corporation Hall or in any municipal buildings.

VINDICATING PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Mohanlal at the outset informed the House that he brought the resolution with the sole purpose of vindicating the principle the Corporation had adopted. While they advised the masses not to drink, he thought, it was up to them at first to set a good example and drink no liquor. It was not a question of individual liberty, but one of principle. If the Corporation did not allow liquor shops in the vicinity of municipal schools, if they did not want wines and liquor advertisements on the walls of the Crawford Market and if they did not want the Municipal and Improvement Trust plots or properties to be used for the sale of liquor or toddy, then they should practise that principle themselves and refrain from drinking liquor in the Corporation Hall, which was a public place.

ADHERE TO POLICY.

Mr. Mohanlal then read resolutions of the Municipal Corporation in 1925, 1930 and 1931 in support of these statements and said as the Corporation had committed themselves to a certain policy, they should adhere to it. He did not mind if the Councillors drank liquor outside the Corporation Hall, but he urged them not to use the Corporation Hall for that purpose.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar seconded the proposition.

CORPORATION'S LOSS!

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposed the resolution and said the Corporation protested against the opening of the liquor shops near municipal schools because they wished to protect the young children from the vice of drink. Owing to the resolutions passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust prohibiting toddy and liquor shops on their properties, the Bombay Municipality lost Rs. 75,000 per year and the Improvement Trust Rs. 16,000 a year. When toddy worse than poison was imported from Umergaon and other places to the city which did a great harm to the health of the city. He was surprised that Mr. Mohanlal who was all for prohibition should advise the Councillors to drink outside the Corporation Hall. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Public Health Committee.

ONLY FOR GUESTS!

Mr. A. P. Sabawalla opposed the resolution and said only on the Mayor's Dinner Day liquor was used in the Corporation Hall. If Mr. Monhanlal studied history of other nations, he would find, that even though they did not drink themselves, they would cater for the taste of their guests. He wound up his speech from Omar Khayam, who said:

"In paradise they tell us Houris dwell,
And fountains run with wine and oxymel,
If these be lawful in the world to come
Surely it were right to love them here as well."

EX-MAYOR'S WIT.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram suggested to refer the matter to the Burial and Burning Ground Committee (Laughter). As the Mayor paid for the dinner, he said, there was no question of policy. He reminded the House that among those invited were also European guests and they had to look after their taste.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai urged the House not to go in for a half-hearted policy and to have no alcoholic drinks in or outside the Corporation Hall. He therefore moved an amendment to use the Corporation Hall only for municipal purposes.

The Mayor ruled the amendment out of order as it was a separate proposition and did not arise out of the original proposition.

PRACTISE SELF-DENIAL.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in supporting the proposition said some time ago the Government of Bombay had appointed an Excise Committee who in their report submitted that the policy of the government should be prohibition. Mr. Dalvi therefore stood for temperance and prohibition and urged the House to practise self-denial before preaching temperance to the masses. Even if it be Mayor's Dinner, if the Corporation were for prohibition, their feelings should be respected.

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta advised Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar to be loyal to his constituency and urge them (government) to stop selling of the toddy which came from outside Bombay (laughter) If the Corporation had its own way to license liquor shops there would not be one shop in Bombay by the unanimous support of Muslims and Hindus.

"MERE STUNT".

Mr. H. P. Mody characterised the proposition as a pure stunt which had become very common in the last few years. It did not matter if the Corporation had adopted a certain policy as after all it was Mayor's Dinner. If they looked to some of the Indian States though the rulers did not drink themselves they lavished liquor for their distinguished guests. They had to look to the taste of their guests and not to their own sentiments. He asked Mr. Mohanlal if he was invited by a Chinaman he would expect "Dal, Bhat" or the Chinese food of frogs rats and snakes (laughter).

MOTION CARRIED.

The amendment was then put to vote and declared lost. The original proposition was carried by 33 votes against 13.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

THREAT OF "BOYCOTT OF MUSLIMS"

SINDH HINDUS PROTEST AGAINST SEPARATION PROPOSAL

All-India Hindu Youths Conference Resolutions

KARACHI, May 9.

A vehement speech foreshadowing propaganda for the boycott of Muslims was made to-day at the All-India Youths Conference which concluded after adopting eleven resolutions. Prof. Chablani, Dewan Bahadur Murlidhar Lalchand Navalrai, Members of Sind Conference, also attended to-day's session. First two participated in the debate on the resolution opposing separation of Sind. Bhai Parmanand, President left the conference when this resolution was under discussion pleading that he was compelled by urgent work to return to Lahore.

He nominated Virumal Begraj of Sukkur to take his place. The resolution inter alia emphasised that the Premier's announcement accepting in principle the separation of Sind if satisfactory means of financing it could be found went beyond the terms of the resolution passed by the Round Table Conference inasmuch as it enabled Muslim separationists to go back on assurances given by the Chairman of the Sind Sub-Committee that if Sind could not stand on its own legs separation did not take place. The resolution further took strong exception to the way wherein Sindhi Hindu official of known pro-separationists views serving in Behar and been lent presumably to oppose three Hindu anti-separationists in the Conference.

The resolution finally urged His Majesty's Government to restore confidence in Hindus and warned it that the Hindus of Sind were not prepared in this period of acute depression to stand any taxation for the purpose of separation, and requested His Majesty's Government to adhere strictly to the decision of the R. T. C. as interpreted by the Chairman of the Sind Sub-Committee of the R. T. C.

Doctor Hingorani, President, Karachi Hindu Mahasabha, moving the resolution accused the Government of the partiality towards Muslims and declared that in a separated Sind not only Hindus but also Government would suffer. If separation took place he said that a vigorous propaganda for boycott of Muslims would be carried on throughout Sind.

CRUSHING BURDEN.

Professor Chablani speaking at the Acting Chairman's invitation referred to the crushing burden which would be placed on the people of Separated Sind which would remain a deficit province for at least thirty years. In addition to the present land revenue the agriculturists would be charged 65 per cent. extra as a result of barrage and pro-separationists had also undertaken in Sind Conference to pay one anna on every rupee of extra land revenue for the purpose of separation.

GLANCY REPORT CRITICISED.

Mr. Murlidhar said that if Sind was separated the Hindus would have either to go out of the Province or live in a backward condition. The second resolution condemned the establishment of statutory Muslim majority in a Hindu State through Glancy Commission at a time when the future constitution of British India as well as States was under consideration.

The resolution strongly supported the agitation against Glancy Commission's recommendations also condemned the excesses committed on Hindus and requested Kashmir Government to punish offenders and compensate sufferers. Other resolutions supported the agitation of Hindu subjects of Bhopal, and Hyderabad Deccan and urged Hindu youths to take to industrial training and urged the establishment of sevadal with one lakh of sevaks and branches all over the country.—A. P.

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NO ALTERNATIVE, BUT GENERAL STRIKE

Jamnadas Mehta's Call To Railwaymen

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BOARD

KHARGPUR, May 7.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has issued the following statement on the proceedings of the General Council meeting of the A.I.R. Federation, held at the "Albert Institute," Calcutta, last week:—

I desire to ask the Railwaymen all over India to get ready for a General Strike in the middle of the next month. The taking of ballot which had been ordered by the General Council of the Federation has revealed on the part of the workers a remarkable grasp of the issues involved, and many Unions have voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of a General Strike. The returns from the other Unions are coming in, and according to the best estimate I have made, I have little doubt that the requisite majority will be forthcoming before the month is over.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

On account of the dispute on the N.W. Railway between two rival Unions, it has not been possible for ballot to be taken on that line but the matter is being settled and the ballot will be taken very soon; and in the case of the National Union of Railwaymen, although their Executive Committee have unanimously declared against the Strike, the Union has now been asked to take a proper ballot according to its constitution. For these purposes and also to enable one or two other Unions to fall into line with the resolution of the Federation, the time for taking ballot in their case has been extended up to 15th June next.

UNIONS IN FAVOUR.

Even apart from the result of the ballot on the N. W. Railway and by the National Union of Railwaymen, the requisite majority in favour of the Strike may now be taken as a foregone conclusion. The Unions which have so far voted in favour are: the B.B. & C.I. Rly.; B.N. Rly.; E.B. Rly.; G.I.P. Rly.; M.S.M. Rly. and S.I. Rly. On account of the hostile attitude on the part of a member of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen and of the propaganda against the Strike in their official organ, a resolution was moved at the Council meeting disaffiliating that Union, but ultimately that resolution was withdrawn, and the Union was asked to take ballot according to its constitution and also to give an assurance that when the Strike was declared, the Union would remain loyal to the Federation. Sir Henry Gidney, who was present as a delegate from that Union admitted that it was a fair requisition and promised to convey the decision of his Union after consulting it in this behalf. He also assured the Council that he was there to help the Federation and not to hinder it. As stated before, on this assurance the resolution for disaffiliation was withdrawn. The position is thus every way hopeful and it now remains for individual Unions to be up and doing.

CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY BOARD.

Preparations for a General Strike will need all the energy and concentration of which the workers are capable and it is essential that when the time for downing the tools arrives, as I am sure, it will arrive by the end of June, there should be no hesitation in any quarter. The ruthless retrenchment that has been carried on coupled with short time and wage-cut as also the threatened further retrenchment has rendered the position of the workers extremely precarious even after 45,000 of them have been thrown out of employment. The Murphy Court of Enquiry has proved a broken reed. The Railway Board and the Railway Administrations are adament. The Board are willing to borrow crores of rupees out of the Depreciation Fund to make up the deficit due to extravagance and waste, but to prevent the starvation of thousands of workers they would not borrow even three crores from that Fund as suggested by the Federation. In this gloomy situation, the workers are left with no alternative but to strike, to strike soon and to strike thoroughly. The public will appreciate the Railwaymen's Federation has left no stone unturned to come to an amicable settlement, and that if a Strike has now become inevitable, the entire responsibility lies on those in authority.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

The General Council then considered the report of the Trade Union Unity Committee and declared that before the Unity Conference resumed its sittings next month for the purpose of considering the report, a preliminary conference with myself as Chairman, Mr. V. V. Giri as Secretary, with Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. Kalappa representing the Railwaymen's Federation, should be held with two or three representatives of the Trade Union Congress and two or three representatives of the Trade Union Federation including Mr. N.M. Joshi to see whether it was possible to arrive at an agreement on the basis of that report and to inaugurate a united Central Labour Organisation in India.

It was decided also that in view of the impending General Strike on the Railways, the annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation be postponed till December 1932 and that in the meantime, the existing office-bearers should continue to hold office.

DHARWAR BANK

Reconstruction Scheme

BOMBAY, Monday

Mr. Justice Wadia, at the High Court, heard to-day a winding-up petition filed by Dr. Vishnu H. Gokhale, of Miraj, a creditor to the extent of over Rs. 16,000, against the Dharwar Bank.

The bank was registered in Bombay on May 8, 1896, and has its head office at Dharwar.

According to the petitioner, the financial condition of the bank is precarious.

It appears that the management of the bank have put forward a scheme for the reconstruction of the bank. A meeting of the creditors and shareholders will be held on June 11 to consider whether the scheme is workable or not.

It was agreed in court to-day that no payments should be made to the depositors except windows to the extent of Rs. 200 per month during the interval.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the petition to July 4, when the report submitted by the chairman of the meeting will be taken into consideration.

DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

Cause for action arose out of the failure of the bank to honour a cheque for Rs. 16,000 drawn by Dr. Vishnu H. Gokhale (who stated he had a balance of Rs. 16,024-5-9 in the current account) on October 14 last, and payable to Mr. Sadashiv R. Ranade, who presented it through the Bank of India. The cheque was returned, the reason stated being "N.S." (not sufficient.)

Correspondence ensued following this incident, and a final notice was given to the Dharwar Bank that if the amount of Rs. 16,000 was not paid within December 7, 1931, the petitioner would apply to the High Court for the winding up of the bank. The amount had not been paid and hence the action.

MAN OF MANY ROLES

Daring Dash For Freedom

POLICE TRAP WORKS WELL

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Parsi who is described by the police to be an adept in the art of disguise and who is alleged to have played various roles in a career of adventure, such as a naval officer, a military man, a C.I.D. officer and also passed himself off as the Afghan Consul with a view to cheating the public, was arrested in a Bombay hotel by Inspector Wagle, of the C.I.D., on Thursday night, under exciting circumstances.

The man was wanted by the Wardha police in connection with a case of cheating and forgery, but absconded. Suspecting that the accused might proceed to Bombay, the Wardha police informed the local C.I.D. to be on the lookout for him.

WALKED INTO TRAP.

Inspector Wagle kept a vigilant watch at the Orient Hotel at Carnac Bunder. Just as the police had expected, the accused arrived in Bombay on Thursday and went straight to the Orient Hotel, where a trap had been laid for his arrest.

The accused was making himself comfortable in his room when he learnt that the police had come to arrest him. He then made a daring bid for freedom. When the police arrived in his room he locked himself up in the water closed, escaped through the narrow ventilator and performed the dangerous feat of scaling down the wall along the drainage pipes. The police caught him in the act and secured their man after he had safely landed on the ground.

The man, whose real name is stated to be Minocher Hormusji, and who is said to have adopted different names on different occasions, such as B. Munnakhan, Major Hinjami and many other aliases, was then put under arrest.

ABSCONDING.

It appears that Minocher was convicted by the District Magistrate of Wardha on a charge of cheating and forgery, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The accused preferred an appeal against the conviction and was released on bail. Subsequently, however, a warrant for his arrest was issued by the Wardha Magistrate; it could not be executed, as he had absconded.

The Bombay police traced the antecedents of the man and say they have found other "exploits" to his credit.

The accused, it appears, is an educated man and has travelled on the Continent and has visited China, where he is alleged to have played many roles. He arrived in Bombay sometime back and was arrested by the Palton Road police for impersonating a naval officer. He was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

ACQUITTAL.

In the beginning of April last he was arrested by the Gamdevi police on a complaint filed by an Englishman that the accused impersonated a C.I.D. officer. He was charged before the Fourth Court but was acquitted as there was not sufficient evidence against him.

The accused was to-day placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who passed orders for his removal to Wardha.

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Rumours Of Government Intervention

HOWRA AND RELIEANCE DECLAR DIVIDENDS

We have received the following weekly Stock Exchange review from Messrs. Narayandas Khandelwal & Co., dated Calcutta, 6th May:—

JUTE.

Market opened quiet and lifeless in the beginning of the period under review. In sympathy with a feeling commodity market, which touched Rs. 28/14, Hessians also dropped to Rs. 7-6-0 and Howrahs touched Rs. 29-8-0. It was simultaneously rumoured that the long-drawn negotiations have fallen through and this had a depressing effect on share values. Late on Wednesday evening it was strongly rumoured that Government intervention was likely and this had an immediate steadying effect on the market. Howrahs quickly improved to Rs. 31-4-0 and Kamarhattys from Rs. 279 improved to Rs. 295. During the course of the week Belvederes were dealt at Rs. 270, Budge Budge at Rs. 235, Dalhousies at Rs. 265 Deltas at Rs. 266, and later at Rs. 258. Gourepores were placed at Rs. 215 but subsequently receded to Rs. 210. There was a solitary deal in Barnagores at Rs. 97. Cheviots changed hands at Rs. 154, and Kanknarrahs at Rs. 280 and later at Rs. 270. Orients came to business after a long time at Rs. 145. There was strong enquiry for Naihattys and Lawrences without any response from sellers. Reliances were placed at Rs. 51, while Clives after touching Rs. 19/12 receded to Rs. 19 to improve again to Rs. 19/8. Birlas were placed at Rs. 8/2 and Presidencies at Rs. 3/14. The Report of Howrahs and Reliances for the half year ending March 31, 1932 were very gratifying Howrahs made a profit of Rs. 747,591 and distributed Rs. 1/4 while Reliances made a profit of Rs. 612,217 and declared Rs. 2 as dividend.

The closing tone of the market was fairly steady.

COTTONS.

Only a solitary deal in New Victorias (ordy.) was reported in this section.

COALS.

A limited business was put through and rates on balance, were in buyors' favour. Amalgamated eased off further to Rs. 6/12, Bansdeopores were quoted at Rs. 5/8, Bokaro and Ramgurs changed hands at Rs. 5/10, Bengals were dealt in at Rs. 210 and Burrakurs (ordy.) at Rs. 9, Equitable (ordy.) recorded a deal at Rs. 12/8 and New Manbhum at the same figure. Raneegunj accounted for a few deals round Rs. 28/8.

The latest reports from the Collieries indicated there has been little demand for spot coal and stocks are gradually accumulating.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There has no fresh feature to comment on here. Iron and Steel issues remained dull and neglected. Indian Iron and Steel may be placed at Rs. 3/4 and Bengal Iron at Rs. 1/12. Among Engineering groups, Indian Galvanizing recorded a deal at Rs. 7. No business was reported in Electrical issue upto the time of writing.

Profit taking was responsible for the easier tone in Sugar shares which at the time of writing are below the best. Cawnpore (ordy.) have to be written back a rupee to Rs. 30/8. New Savan were marked down to Rs. 16 from Rs. 16/12, Samastipur to Rs. 16/14 from a quotation of Rs. 17/14 and Ryam from a price of Rs. 48 changed hands at Rs. 47/4.

Among others, British India Corporation (ordy were marked at As. -/14/-; Madan Theatres at Rs. 1/4 and Triton Insurance at Rs. 129.

BANKS AND RAILWAYS.

Imperial Bank's fully paid up issues may be placed at Rs. 995 while Contributories were dealt in at Rs. 238. Central Bank's shares quoted at Rs. 14-12.

Only two transactions were reported in Light Railways' shares. Darjeeling. Himalayan (ordy.) were quoted at Rs. 83 and Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Rly., at Rs. 61.

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 5 per cent. with the percentage 15.24 as against 13.35 the week before.

TEAS.

Dull conditions have obtained in this section and business was on a restricted scale. Hantapara were dealt in at Rs. 200. Teen Ali Rs. 13/4 and Kingsly Colagnat at Rs. 255.

CARD SCANDAL IN VIENNA

Two Barons Arrested For Cheating

VIENNA, (By Mail)

Social circles in Vienna have been stirred by the arrest of two members of the aristocracy, after the revelation of a sensational marsarat swindle at an exclusive club.

This was followed by the discovery of the bodies of a leading physician, Dr. Loewy, and his wife, lying on cushions in a gas-filled room of their luxurious apartments. Glasses which had contained poison were lying near.

The arrested men are Baron Otto Guttmann-Gelse and Baron Henry Manasse. They are charged with cheating at baccarat, and cardsharping. Joseph Kuehberger, cashire of the exclusive Vienna Circle Club, was also arrested on a charge of assisting in the alleged frauds.

Behind the whole scandal is the mysterious figure of a Hungarian who claims the title of Baron George Berzevicky. It is alleged that after dissipating huge fortunes, which had come to him through two wives, this man began some years ago to live by gambling.

Though he himself was unable to gain membership of the club, it is alleged that he instructed the two Barons now under arrest how to use packs of cards prepared by him. Feeling that he had not received his proper share of the winnings, he is stated to have denounced th plot to the police.

Dr. Loewy, it is established, was an innocent dupe of the others, who are said to have persuaded him to use their system, by describing it as a "horoscope of fortune."

The mysterious Baron Berzevicky disappeared after informing the police. It is reported in a Vienna evening newspaper that he has been arrested at a Riviera resort.

A new development to-night was the questioning of the secretary of the Vienna Circle Club by the police. It is believed that his statement will result in the arrest of other members of Viennese gambling circles.

CRIPPLE CURED BY SHOCK

Walks When Told Of Wife's Death

Shock on hearing of his wife's death caused a crippled man, Mr. E. Seal, of Dorman's Land, Surrey, to regain the use of both his legs.

Mr. Seal was in hospital and could only walk with the aid of sticks.

His son, Herbert Seal, aged 21, who was in the Territorials took ill with meningitis and died.

Immediately after his funeral his mother became ill with the same disease and died a few days later.

When the news of his wife's death was brought to him in hospital Mr. E. Seal suddenly regained the use of his legs.

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Many of these from the collections of the late Mr. Stephen and other famed collectors.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Every good sportsman will wish a successful and prosperous tour to the All-India cricket team recently says a London Contemporary. The more victories they win in the field the better English cricketers will be pleased, and the larger will be the "gates." It is specially to be hoped, therefore, that they will make a good start, and trat the vagaries of an English May may not upset them

The tour is frankly described as an experimental one, for no one quite knows how good the visitors are, either with bat or with ball. But nothing pleases an English cricket crowd more than to see a touring team do well against its own favourites, and the glamour of the triumphs of the never-to-be-forgotten "Ranji" and of his natural successor "Duleep," not to mention last year's feats of the Nawab of Pataudi naturally excites great expectations which we trust may be fulfilled.

The fixture list is judiciously mixed. The All-Indians are playing many of the second class as well as the leading first class counties, and they will have a match against England at Lord's and one against Srotland at Edinburgh. If they do as well as the New Zealanders last year, or as the West Indians did a few seasons ago, the experiment will be amply justified. If they should spring a shattering surprise, like that with a far-off Australian team sprang upon English cricket half a century ago, everyone who loves cricket will say, However tearfully, "Well done."—Yours etc.,

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LIGHT BLUES IN DILEMMA

Can They Row In The Olympic Games

FOR COLLEGE OR FOR COUNTRY?

CAMBRIDGE (By Mail).

The announcement that the victorious Cambridge University crew, rowing in Leander colours, would probably represent Great Britain at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer, has created considerable interest in Cambridge, where rowing men are just assembling for the term that begins on Tuesday.

When the position is carefully analysed, however, it will be seen that the Cambridge eight will be faced with unusual difficulties in the matter of training. Five college boat clubs are represented. Pembroke has five men. Third Trinity two, Clare, Peterhouse and Lady Margaret one each.

MAY RACES.

In the May Races, to be rowed on June 8, 9, 10 and 11, a rowing "Blue" is regarded as a distinct asset by any college that happens to possess one, and the question arises, will these oarsmen be able to train and row for their respective colleges, and also train, as a crew, at the same time?

It is unlikely that the colleges concerned will be willing to forgo the services of these men, who, after all, may be said to represent the cream of Cambridge rowing, in order that they may carry on their training as a Leander crew uninterruptedly.

Pembroke, who are head of the river in the "Mays" at the moment, would be the hardest hit if they had to leave Luxton, McCowen and Sambell out of their crew, and Third Trinity would be in a very difficult position without Rickett and Payne.

HEINLEY FIRST.

On the other hand, it is generally understood that the crew to represent Great Britain at Los Angeles will have to win the "Grand" at Henley. When it is remembered that London Rowing Club will have a powerful eight in constant practice for the event, it will be realised that the Leander crew, with only spasmodic training at Cambridge up to about the middle of June, will be greatly handicapped in their attempt to succeed in this all-important event at Henley.

In the meantime it is expected that a start will be made at Cambridge on Monday, when the University crew will probably be afloat, and a set of outriggers and oars painted the familiar salmon pink of Leander, are at the Goldie Boathouse, ready to be used on the lightship selected for practice.

UNIVERSITY BOATMAN.

Although "Cooie" Phillips, the University boatman, went to Canada with the last British crew just after the war, it is very doubtful whether he would be able to undertake the journey to California, in the event of the Leander crew going there, as his health has been very indifferent for some time now, and, for a man of his years, the responsibility would probably be too great.

The whole matter will be fully discussed at the terminal meeting of the C.U.B.C., which will probably be held at the end of neyt week. At this meeting, also, the important business of selecting officers for the year is on the agenda, and, if the usual precedent is followed, the present secretary, C. J. S. Sergel (Clare College), will become President. His successor as secretary is at present unknown, but the choice is somewhat limited, as the majority of this year's crew will not be coming into residence next October.

DIMINUTIVE FIGURE IN DOCK

"They Haven't Got Me For My Size"

LONDON, (By Mail).

A remarkable story of a man's poses as chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Liverpool, as a doctor, and Post Office official, was told at Manchester Assizes recently when Frederick George William Mellor, 41, clerk, no fixed address, was charged with attempted false pretences.

Mellor, who pleaded guilty, was accused of attempting to obtain from Emily Elizabeth Paterson, at Liverpool, five counterfeit coins, a disc, and certain keys by falsely prtending that he was Mr. Morrison, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Liverpool.

Mellor presented a diminutive figure in the dock, and when the Clerk of Assize was reading the charge and reached the words "Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department," there was loud laughter.

Counsel for the prosecution said that at Christmas, Mellor paid visits to a shop in Liverpool, and said he was connected with the police force. In March, he told the assistant that he was Chief Inspector of the C.I.D. at Liverpool.

JUDGE'S COMMENT.

Mr. Justice Humphreys (looking at Mellor): They grow their policemen rather short apparently. (Laughter).

Counsel continued that Mellor apparently realised his shortness of stature, for he said to the assistant: "They haven't got me for my size or my looks. It's my brains." (Loud laughter). Mellor related his experiences, including a recent visit to Dartmoor, and told the assistant that he was engaged on a case of men who were going to be charged with making counterfeit coins.

When Mellor was at the police station he had in his possession a bunch of keys, to which was attached a disc, engraved on one side "Liverpool City Police, C.I.D., and on the other side "Chief Detective-Inspector."

Inspector Thompson, of the Liverpool City Police, stated that Mellor had a long history of crime. He had been sentenced for various offences. At Derby in 1920 he represented himself to be a doctor.

He said he was attached to the Ministry of Health, and he visited schools under the pretence of examining the children. He had with him a pair of forceps, a stethoscope, and a bottle of ether, and purported to show the nature of certain ailments, and in one case advised an operation.

In 1925 he was sentenced at Manchester to three years' penal servitude for fraud. He represented himself to be an inspector of the General Post Office.

The judge, sentencing Mellor to eighteen months' hard labour, said: "I regard you as a fraudulent scoundrel."

JALLIANWALA BAGH "HORROR"

DR. THOMPSON'S REVELATIONS

"G. A .W." referring to the recent revelation of Dr. Edward Thompson that General Dyer did not really expect to perpetrate the horfor of the Jalianwalla Baugh and the memory of the massacre haunted him throughout his life writes in the "Spectator":—

I was at Khalsa College, two or three miles from Amritsar City, engaged in taking names of college students ready to serve as special constables, when news came from the city that some of the boys had been killed. And soon after there galloped across the football fields (where I was) an escort of cavalry with instructions from the general commanding that they were to conduct my English colleagues and myself at once to the Amritsar Club in the Rambagh, where the general's headquarters had been established. Though begged by frightened students not to go we obeyed military commands. I reported at once to General Dyer, and I remember well his very words when I asked him what had happened:

"It was a ghastly thing to have to do" (he said) "and it will haunt me for the rest of my life; I gave the order to fire so as to disperse the meeting: the crowd lay down, I ceased fire; but soon after the crowd began to rise and looked threatening. They were in thousands and I was responsible for the lives of my small force. I gave the order again to fire and this time I decided to hit hard; my men used all their ammunition, altogether 1,600 rounds—I then withdrew my force in safety."

"GENUINE EMERGENCY"

An interesting commentary on the effect of the shooting happened three weeks later. Edmund Candler and I went alone to see the spot. We dismounted outside the garden and walked in. It happened that a meeting was taking place to celebrate the release from gaol of a well-known agitator. Candler said, "I must photograph this," and he started setting up a small camera on a tripod. Some of the crowd mistook the camera for a machine-gun. A cry was raised, "Gora aya" (the white folk have come) and the crowd scattered in all directions.

On the same subject Mr. H. Harcourt, in another letter writes:

At the time of the Jalianwalabagh affair I was in charge of Gurdaspur District, which borders on Amritsar District. As there are some who have called in question the reality of the emergency in the Punjab at the time, may I affirm my profound conviction that the emergency was genuine and acute? Only the day before that unhappy Sunday I had called in British troops, and gathered the Batala missionaries, with their Indian schoolboys and masters, in my house at headquarters.

A few days after the Sunday incident General Dyer came to my district with a movable column. Till he left next day I was in close touch with him. The impression I got from that contact was that he was grieved over the loss of life at Amritsar, and I believe he would have given expression to that grief when he was examined before the Hunter Commission if the manner in which he yas as handled there had not provoked him into speaking unadvisedly. I was only present when part of the evidence was given, but what I heard made me wonder whether cross-examination is necessarily an emcient instrument for the eliciting of truth.

FAMOUS MEN'S MOTTOES

Strange Aptness Of Armorial Phrases

LORD SNOWDEN'S A BLANK

Viscount Snowden of Icornshaw has not yet made any application for the Grant of Arms to which his new peerage entities him. Consequently, he has not chosen a motto to complete his armorial bearings, and so misses the chance of immortalising his life work in one succinct phrase.

Some of the new peers have been extremely successful in hitting just the right words for their motto. Lord Brentford caustically recalls his activities as Home Secretary when he became such a friend of Dora in the slogan "Virtue is the safest helmet," while it seems probable that Lord Beatty gives away an inkling of what really happened at the Battle of Jutland in "Not by force but by art."

LAW COURT WIT.

Humble wits at the Law Courts have saucily suggested that the motto of Lord Merrivale, President of the Divorce Division, would be more apt if a "g" were changed to a "c." At present it is "We conquer by degrees."

The whole career of F. E. Smith—the late Lord Birkenhead—was summed up in one line. "The smith of my own fortunes." Similarly, the secret of the late Lord Melchett's genius for organisation which created the great industrial combines of which he was the head, is clearly revealed in the simple phrase which was his guiding creed, "Make yourself necessary.

THREE VICEROYS.

The difficult office of Viceroy of India can only be filled successfully by a man who has the courage of his own convictions and the ability to exercise his own judgments. With this in mind, the motto of the late viceroy, Lord Irwin, "I like my choice," assumes new significance.

Lord Willingdon, who has succeeded him in the viceroyalty, has well-worn, though worldly-wise motto, and "Honesty is the best policy" augurs well for India. Another viceroy, Lord Reading, also traes the secret of an outstanding career in one phrase. "Either do not attempt or complete" summarises the activities of one of our greatest living pro-conculs

KITCHENER "THOROUGH."

Equally striking is that borne by Lord Kitchener. Nothing could be more indicative of the character "K. of K.," the first earl, than the wohd "Thorough."

The life-long interest which Lord Banbury has taken in the welfare of animals is perpetuated in "I warn and I protect," while the Earl of Athlone, who has been one of the most successful Governors-General that South Africa has ever had, undoubtedly achieved his popularity by being "Fearless and faithful."

Lord Knutsford, who died recently, was often called the ideal pedestrian. His slogan in busy streets was the same as in his coat-of-arm—"Look backwards, look around, look forwards."

Many hereditary mottoes, chosen centuries ago by longforgotten peers, are also etxraordinary suitable to the activities of the present owners of these titles.

LORD LOTHIAN.

One of the best is that of Lord Lothian. After unsuccessfully seeking to become an M.P., he succeeded to his uncle's title not very long ago, and he has now become a most prominent figure in the Liberal Party and on of its spokesmen in the House of Lords. What could be better therefore, than "Late, but in earnest"?

The Duke of Argyll holds the office of Hereditary Great Master of the Household in Scotland. "Forget not" is surely an admirable reminder for a royal housekeeper-in-chief, even though the office is rarely more than a picturesque title of state.

ANTIQUITY AND SPORT.

The title which Lord Bagot holds about 300 years old, and the family motto is very, aptly "Possessing antiquity." Lord Lonsdale is that fifth helder of that title, andhis interest in sport is known the world over. He is president of innumerable societies devoted to sports, agriculture and out-door life, and truly "The office shows the man."

Lord Hawke also inherited a family motto, but it would be difficult to find a better one than "Strike" for that hard-hitting cricketer who captained the Yorkshire County side for many years.

Lord Dunsany, the poet, is the eighteenth peer of his line, yet the skill which makes his scholarly verses so suitable to the occasions for which they are written is surely the result of being "Quick without impetuosity."

One last is outstanding. Lord Carbery much prefers to be known as Mr. John Carberry, and he is now a naturalised citizen of the U.S.A. Yet it was in 1715 that the first Lod Carbery adopted "Liberty" as his motto.

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Can there be anything better for you than 'CAFIASPIRIN'?

A WHITE MAN LYNCHED

Dramatic Penalty For Outrage

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

In the blinding glare of encircling motor-car headlights Richard Read, a middle-aged farmer, was lynched at St. Francis, Kansas, by an infuriated mob of men and women. It was the nineteenth lynching in the State's history.

Read abducted, assaulted, and killed Dorothy Hunter, a nine-year-old girl, and hid her body in a haystack. He was arrested and taken secretly to the county gaol, but the news leaked out, and a mob of several hundred overpowered the sheriff and forced Read to enter a motor-car, which was driven to the scene of the girl's murder.

There the motor-cars formed a circle, with a giant elm tree as the centre, and Read was hanged as the headlights flashed and horns blared. Before he died he admitted the crime, and pleaded that he was drunk and not responsible for his actions. No effort will be made to apprehend those who took part in the lynching.

METHYLATED SPIRIT DRINK

Mixed With "Red Biddy"

GLASGOW, (By Mail).

An alarming growth in the secret drinking of methylated spirit is revealed by Glasgow investigators who have been studying this form of "doping" in the poorer parts of the city.

While the sale of whisky is decreasing and distilleries are being closed down, a steady rise is recorded in the sale of "red biddy," a cheap wine which is used for mixing with methylated spirit to form whisky substitute.

Methylated spirit drinkers, when brought to the police station, suffer not so much from drunkenness as from poisoning.

To fight this menace to health regulation exists compelling the addition of pyridine and petroleum to methylated spirit to make it unpalatable and nauseating.

BLINDNESS DANGER

But all sorts of devices have been adopted by the 'meth' addicts to overcome it unpalatableness. Mixing the spirit with "red biddy" is the chief of these. Others include mixing it with beer, with tea leaves, and with pieces of plaster from house or other walls.

Dr. W. Gunn, of the Glasgow Public Health Department, has reported to the Scottish Office that methylated spirit, when drunk, "is a righly deleterious substance, producing such grave conditions as optic neuritis or even blindness as well as other effects on the nervous system."

A sample found in the possession of a Glasgow "meth" drinker revealed on analysis a proof spirit content of no less than 154.8 per cent. It also contained 7 per cent of methyl alcohol. Another sample contained 117.4 per cent of proof spirit.

Ten years ago the trade in "red biddy" was negligible. To-day more than one licence-holder in Glasgow does a trade of as much as 8,000 gallons of 'red biddy' annually.

The sales records of one public-house for a year revealed to me were: "Red biddy" 4900 gallons, beer, 152 barrels; Scotch whisky, 261 proof gallons.

Another public-house in one year took 3,600 gallons of "red biddy" from one wholesaler, and was known to be dealing with others.

WHIPPING IN ENGLAND

A Judge's Threat

LONDON, (By Mail).

Blackmailers who appear before Judge Holman Gregory in future will be ordered to be whipped.

"I give this public notice to you and every one," he said recently at the Old Bailey to three men accused of the offence. "If persons are brought before me and are convicted of similar offences I shall have no hesitation in ordering the persons responsible to be whipped.

"I anticipate that every other judge will do the same."

Judge Holman Gregory passed sentence of five years' penal servitude on Patrick Kelly, aged twenty-two, a salesman, who was stated to be the leader of a gang of men.

James Baker, aged twenty-two a cook, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, and Rupert Ernest Starling, aged eighteen, cinema operator, to eighteen months' hard labour.

The three men were found guilty of charges of conspiring together to demand money with menaces from such men as should be induced to visit a certain house in St. Martin's-lane.

The names of the prosecutors were not disclosed.

It was said that on different occasions Starling took men to his room in St. Martin's-lane, W.C. While they were there other men entered, and after making certain accusations asked the men how much it was worth to keep quiet.

The men were robbed of almost everything they possessed.

Another man, Richard Davis, a clerk, was found not guilty of the charges and he was discharged.

Judge Holman Gregory, in passing sentence, said that had it not been for the prisoners' youth he would have ordered them to be whipped.

HOME CIGARETTE MACHINES

Licence Liability Of The Owner

A case concerning cigarette machines in private houses came before the County Bench at Canterbury recently, when Alfred Wise, of Tankerton, and Richard Harris, of Warwick-road, Whitstable, trading as the Kent Automatic Domestic Supply Company, answered a summons charging them with selling tobacco without licences.

Mr. L. Coutts, prosecuting, said that the company installed automatic cigarette machines in private houses. Money was collected and the machines replenished weekly.

The prosecution contended that a tobacco licence should be taken out for each house in which a machine was installed.

Wise stated that he inquired at the Dover Customs and was informed that only one licence was necessary in one town. Since he became aware of his liabilities he had offered to pay for the licences by instalments and the department accepted at first £5.

The Bench held that there was no evidence against Harris and he was discharged. Wise was bound over, no order as to costs being made.

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"Road To Red Austria Lies Through Red Vienna"

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF BOURGEOUS REGIME

The failure of the London Conference has not caused exaggerated pessimism in Austria. The difficulties of the settlement of the Central European problem have been reckoned with and there persists a hope that the development will bring a solution and alleviation to Austria as well as to the other Central European States. The Austrian political circles have preserved since the very beginning of the discussion about the Danubian Plan a reserved standpoint. The declarations of her leading statesmen have been limited to emphasizing the necessity of assistance for Austria and the Austrian Government let the London Conference know that what the country needs most are facilities for Austrian exports not only to enter the Danubian countries but also the territories of great powers, especially in the form of preferential treatment for industrial as well as agricultural goods. With this official reservedness contrasts the keen attention which other economically interested sections of the Austrian public opinion give to the question of economic rapprochement of the Central European States. This attention has often acquired a political tinge mainly due to the influence of the circles which a year ago, showed special interest in the project of the Austro-German Customs Union and who, openly or clandestinely, set out to prepare the political union of Austria and Germany by means of an economic understanding between these two countries.

HITLER POINTS.

The Austrian branch of the [illegible]s openly declared that efforts must be continued aiming at the formation of a Central Europe in which Germany would play the leading and decisive role, that the Central European space represents the sphere in which the German influence must decisively assert itself. Thus a purely economic problem acquires in Austria a strongly political hue, at least in the considerations of a certain and not negligible part of public opinion. It must be stated, however, that the question has not yet played an important role in the Austrian electoral campaign.

On April 24th more than two-thirds of the Austrian citizens go to polls, to elect the members of the Vienna City council. This is an election of considerable inner-political importance. In Vienna live one-third of the total Austrian population. From financial and economic, as well as from the point of view of taxation Vienna represents the most important section of the Austrian State. Simultaneously there will take place elections to the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria and Communal elections in Styria and Carinthia. In spite of the fact that no political importance is usually attached to these elections the April 24th will be an important inner-political milestone and a barometer of the inner-political tension in Austria.

ROAD TO RED AUSTRIA.

Political question have gained a decisive prevalence in the elections. The Socialists having a two-thirds majority in Austria declare that the road to red Austria must lead via a red Vienna and compare the results of Vienna Socialist administrative with the financial difficulties of the bourgeois regime of the country. The campaign has been carried against the Austrian Federal policies in which a considerable role has been played by the affair of the Credit Anstalt, especially as regards the responsibility for the decline of this once so influential and respectable institution. The bourgeois parties especially the Christian Socialist Party which till the revolution has absolutely dominated the Vienna Municipal Council, attack mainly the outspokenly class character of the present regime which they reproach with an overtaxation of the propertied classes and of production.

After April 24th there will be a return to normal life in Austria and to the everyday worries: an international loan, agreement with the creditors of the Credit Anstalt, the struggle for a balanced budget, the improvement of the situation of the Austrian Federal Railways and the alleviation of exchange regulations, which are the questions that have been on the daily program for many months past. The Financial Committee of the League of Nations has recommended a Loan of 100 million schillings for Austria. It is a long way from a recommendation to the realisation of a loan, which Austria needs very badly. A year ago before the infelicitous project of the Austro-German Customs Union was launched the Austrian National Bank had 800 millions of gold and foreign money, in the last few days the reserve sank to 230 millions of which 190 millions must be discounted for foreign short term loans, the prolongation of which cannot be counted on. The bank-note circulation is so high that for the first time in the history of the Austrian National Bank the covering went down below the 24 per cent prescribed by law so that the Bank of Austria was compelled to pay the circulation tax.

VERY SERIOUS.

The situation of Austria is undoubtedly very serious. Yet it may expected that it will become somewhat better during the next quarter. The money for the interest service of the League of Nations loan is ready, according to the report of the National Bank, the state of the revenues corresponds with the estimates and the increase in unemployment was brought to a standstill in March. A moderate devaluation of the schilling might stimulate tourist traffic during the coming season and in view of the importance which this branch of Austrian industry has for the Austrian economy, this fact is not without weight. Should the Austrian Government succeed in settlement with the creditors of the Credit Anstalt and in solving the complex of question around this problem, an important source of innerpolitical unrest would be shut. The report of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations states that the suggested solution of the question of the Credit Anstalt imposing a burden of 40 million schillings on the Austrian budget would not be quite unbearable even under present difficult circumstances especially if this solution were linked with the transformation of a considerable amount of Credit Anstalt bills guaranteed by the State and the National Bank, into a direct State debt. Under these conditions an international loan of 100 million schillings would greatly alleviate Austria's situation enabling her to overcome her difficulties. A full recovery of the Austrian economic conditions depends of course upon the renewal of her co-operation with other Central European States.—The "Central European Observer".

AFRICA CLUES TO MISSING LINK?

2,000,000-Year-Old Human Bone

ANTHROPOID APES IN SAME AREA

NAIROBI, (By Mail)

Will "the missing link" in discovered at last?

A native village, consisting of few grass huts, on the shores of Lake Victoria, near Kendu Bay, in Kenya, has provided archaeological evidence which is likely to startle the world of scientists.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, of Cacbridge, leader of the East African Archaeological Expedition, who has been exploring the district for the past five months, reports that he has founds.

MUMAN.

the lower jawbone of the "home sapiens" type of human being (i.e., the modern species of man) in deposits similar to those of the lowest bed at Oldaway (Tanfanyika), found by Dr. Leakey in October last.

Dr. Leakey puts the newly-discovered Lake Victoria man one step further back than the Oldaway man, who may have lived some 2,000,000 years ago.

APE DISCOVERIES.

The mystery is deepened by the discovery in the same area of fragments of anthropoid apes, which Dr. Leakey is sending immediately to British experts. These were found in Miocene deposits.

This last discovery, coupled with that of the Lake Victoria man, leads Dr. Leakey to the belief that "the missing link" will be finally established.

The Oldaway skelton was discovered in 1913 by a German professor, Dr. Hans Reck, but he was unable to find evidence on the spot to date the discovery. Dr. Leakey, however, last October discovered evidence in the form of extinct animals, fauna, etc., which proved that the Oldaway man went bark to an age more remote than that of any similar discovery. Tools were found in all the Oldaway beds.

Dr. Leakey also found part of the skelton of a dinotherium—a prehistoric form of elephant. It was formerly believed that the first man was hundreds of thousands of years ater than the dinotherium.—Central News.

3 SKULLS ALSO FOUND.

A Reuter Nairobi telegram says that the jawbone was found in the same deposits as tools of the Dinotherium and pre-Chellean period.

There otrer "home sapiens" skulls were also found from deposits containing fauna identical with the Oldaway skeleton.

Three examples of anthropoid ape (i is added) were found on Rustinga Island.

AMERICAN'S £82,000 POLICY

Unusual Claim

LONDON (By Mail).

Before starting on a proposed trip around the world, Mr. Charles Weyerhaeuser, a wealthy American aged 63, of St. Paul, Minnesota, took out an insurance policy with underwriters in London for £82,000, which was to be paid to the administrators of his estate if he died as the result of an accident.

The policy was for a year from Jan. 15, 1930. A month later while he was with his wife and Miss Lee, a woman friend, on the German steamship Columbus, a pimple formed in Mr. Weyerhaeuser's left nostril, and was squeezed by Miss Lee. Within nine days he was dead.

The sequel was an action in the King's Bench Division recently before Mr. Justice Roche, Mr. Montague Evans, a Lloyd's underwriter, being sued by the widow and administrators of Mr. Weyerhaeuser for his share of the sum due under the policy.

The question for the court was whether the death followed an accident. Another question was what constituted medical or surgical treatment. Did Miss Lee, when she squeezed the pimple, give medical or surgical treatment?

The hearing was adjourned.

HUNDREDS of thousands of people caught typhoid fever last year, and about one in every ten died! Typhoid germs are very often carried on the hairy, filthy legs of common flies. The fly is just about as dangerous as a loaded revolver! Protect yourself—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite. His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

TURKEY TO JOIN LEAGUE?

Council Seat Desired

LONDON. (By Mail.)

Turkey is seriously considering the question of entering the League of Nationas at an early date.

It is possible that Moscow may once more seek to dissuade her from adopting such a course. But on the other hand, Italy and Germany would be in warm sympathy with it, and her candidature would also be assured of British support.

Although the Turkish Government is no longer a theocratic one, one, yet Turkey's entry into the League would serve to strengthen the political representation of the Moslem world, which wohld be of great advantage in the discussion of Eastern problems. But Angora is unlikely to take a final decision until she can definitely ascertain her prospects of securing, if not a permanent seat on the Council, like Poland, a semi-permanent one, which comes up for reneval only once in three years.

HUNTED WITH CZAR

91-Year-Old Sportsman Dies In Harness

Dr. J. H. Salter, the veteran sportsman, died recently at the age of ninety-one at his home in Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex. Up to the time of his death he was still in active practice.

Dr. Salter was claimed to be one of the best shots in the country. He made many expeditions abroad for big game, and his home was full of the trophies of the chase, mostly shot in Russia, and including bears, elks, and wolves.

When in Russia he went out hunting with the late Czar and was the guest of the Grand Duke Nicholas. He owned many champion dogs and thoroughbred horses and was an enthusiastic horticulturist. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex.

'PHONE NUMBERS THAT TALK

Where Britain Lags Behind

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The number of telephones relative to the population in the United States is nearly four times that of Great Britain, according to the latest statistics of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In the United States there are 16.4 telephones to every 100 people, whereas Britain is far down the list of telephone-using nations, with only 4.3.

The company announces an increase of 133,553 telephones during the depression year of 1931, and points out that telephone development is slowest in Britain and other countries where the system is Government-owned.

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(P.B. 316).

HOOVER'S MESSAGE IMPROVED COTTON PRICES BUT SITUATION SERIOUS TO WARRANT ADVANCE

DISAPPOINTING ATTITUDE OF SPINNERS

Bombay And Continent Buying

There is no change in the general cotton situation, but President Hoover's message to the Congress, improved general situation. Shorts are covering but still there is utter absence of speculative and investment buying. Spinners' attitude is disappointing as there is no improvement in the demand of cotton textile goods.

The political situation in America is gradually improving the situation is still too serious to warrant any sustained advance in the prices of cotton. The future entirely depends upon the outcome of the Lausanne Conference.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on long liquidation and disappointing attitude of spinners.

Prices opened at a rise of 9 points on short covering. The opening level was the highest for the day and later long liquidation resulted in a decline of 10 points. The market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed at 5.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 5.81c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 13 points on covering by shorts and better news from Washington. Little Bombay and Continental buying found little offering and the market closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 4.64d.

East Indian cotton prices improved 11 to 7 points with July 4.86 and October 4.57.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 10 points.

AMERICAN LEAD.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"The approach of the Lansanne Conference, and Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee having announced a sympathetic programme has caused a better feeling. It is reported Mr. Stimson has returned to Washington disappointed with the French attitude at the Disarmament Conference. The American Ambassador Mr. Mellon is stated to hold the view that with regard to the reparations settlement the lead should come from America.

Last year President Hoover's conditional moratorium offer compelled France to acquiesce and it is believed that should America again take the lead over the Reparations problem then the Lausanne Conference may be successful. During the next few months as before stated we shall likely see very important political developments especially from America where it is being realised that in view of the gravity of economic conditions and also the forthcoming Ottawa Conference political isolation is of little use.

As many of our friends prefer a day to day telegraphic opinion we intend to publish one of our friends daily cables indicating the immediate tendency of the market.

To-day's cable reads:—

"Spot basis firm, offerings small, improved Japanese demand, stale long liquidation absorbed by short covering. Wall Street undertone good anticipating favorable political developments looks higher."

SLOW DEMAND FOR GOODS.

The weekly New York Review received by Reuter reads as under:—

Early in the week the market was weak but rallied following the announcement of the Farm Board's selling policy, which is generally considered constructive. The market is still confronted by various unsettling legislative uncertainties and when covering slackened prices eased under small offerings. Active selling in the beginning of the week was supposed to include hedge selling against stocks of cotton or goods held by mills and it was accompanied by complaints of continued slow demand for goods and a talk of increased domestic mill curtailment. There was also heavy liquidation of old-long accounts and possibly some hedge selling by Southern holders, but the spot basis in the South ruled steady to firm with reports of some Japanese buying in the South-west.

While low temperatures have retarded germination and growth, the recent rains have improved top of soil conditions.

NO RELIEF TO TAXPAYER.

The following extracts from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson's weekly market letter dated Liverpool, 20th April will be found interesting:—

As far as our own country is concerned, it was faced yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget proposals, and it must be admitted that his speech does not make cheerful reading. There is no relief for the hard-pressed taxpayer in any direction, and so there is a prospect of another year of heavy sacrifice, and painful effort in front of us. As a whole, the Nation has undoubtedly been prepared for this, but reflection of the facts as presented in the Chancellor's statement gives grave food for thought. It cannot be said that the situation is one likely to encourage business enterprise, though it will be generally agreed that the Budget is laid on sound lines considering the very abnormal conditions. The proposal to establish a large fund for the purpose of equalising currency is an interesting one, and if it prevents undue fluctuations in the value of sterling one way or the other, it will be welcome, as it would enable trade calculations to be arrived at more surely. However, the experiment will be gazed at askance by not a few.

The uncertainty of the whole situation is clearly exhibited by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has had to leave out of his calculation any amount to be received from reparations on the one hand, or the amount to be paid on war debts on the other, and by the statement that further financial proposals may have to be made after the outcome of the Lousanne Conference on these matters. Whilst the Chancellor was, therefore, faced with grave difficulties in arriving at his Budget, and there was a great deal in it which was gloomy and somewhat disappointing, nevertheless it contains considerable ground for congratulation, and also there is hope to be drawn from it, for it represents the realisation of facts and is a clear indication of how the people have combined together in their determination to overcome the country's crisis. It also reveals how its credit has been restored to a higher place in the World's estimation. If only other important States would face the position in the same manner and with the same desire to co-operate in extricating the universe from its present parlous condition, there would be considerably more ground for hope for a complete restoration to health. Meantime, it can only be hoped that, as we ourselves believe, the greatness of the universal crisis will force a successful result from the various deliberations that are now taking place.

CO-OPERATION.

As we said last week there is certainly nothing in the situation as yet to justify a change in sentiment and the market is likely to remain for the time being under the influence of the existing World depression. At the same time, these various factors are well known, and probably in great measure discounted, and all markets are in a position to respond very readily to any feature of an encouraging nature, forecasting some efforts of a constructional character. Whilst a great deal naturally depends on the course of events in Europe, we still believe that America in great measure holds the key to the situation, and that if this great Republic can only be brought to realise the importance of playing her part fully, and co-operating in World affairs, it will prove to be of the greatest possible assistance in bringing about a general restoration, in which she herself will be one of the first to benefit. In this connection we cannot help but look with a certain amount of hope to the visit of Mr. Stimson to Geneva, as we cannot believe that his only purpose in making this journey is to attend the Disarmament Conference, at which his country is already so well represented.

BUYING ADVISABLE.

Commodity prices must rise in relation to gold for any real return to prosperity, and this can in great measure be achieved by restoring confidence which will lead to an expansion, and a marked one, in buying power. There are other factors in our own situation, such as crop news later on, but cotton, like all other products, is controlled at present mainly by World conditions. Inflationary talk is still proceeding from the United States, but, apart from internal expansion of credit, etc., by various methods, there is nothing further to report. Despite the disappointment of having to wait from week to week for some encouraging feature to turn up, we continue to express the view that those who have the courage and means to withstand the influence of the present depressing outlook, will have no cause for regret, later on, if they take advantage of favourable moments to purchase round current levels. We speak, of course, of the basis at which our commodity is standing at the point of growth, but in view of the narrow parity ruling for distant position, between here and over-seas, buying will probably be more advisable in our own market. If this is done each purchase should be accompanied by a corresponding sale of dollars.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July Highest 5.99 plus .03 lowest 5.82—.02.

New York October Highest 6.16 (opening) lowest 6.05 (11-56 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—President Hoover's message to Congress caused temporary firmness but consider situation still too serious to warrant advance.

New York:—Cotton narrow fluctuations. Some covering awaiting developments Washington.

New York:—American press indicated public opinion in accord with Hoover message resulting constructive steps in Congress improved sentiment

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Absurdly Low Prices

(BY MAIL.)

A Liverpool firm states:—

There has been a considerable enquiry for cloth throughout the week under review, but the imminence of the Budget has made buyers act with great caution. Increased business is now urgently wanted. The output of looms and spindles is falling steadily, and order books are running very low. Unless there is a marked improvement in the near future it is feared that a considerable amount of machinery will have to be stopped. One hopeful sign these days is that spinners are much more inclined to shut down machinery when orders are scarce rather than spin to stock or sell at absurdly low prices.

In the March half yearly report of cotton spinning companies, losses in nearly every case are much smaller than in the previous six months, while nine companies that previously made losses now show profits.

Cloth:—While offers from India are rather more numerous, business is restricted by most bids being much too low. All Indian markets are showing increased interest, though Karachi, Madras and Calcutta have been the most active.

Business with China is improving, and some small lines have been done with Shanghai and Hong Kong in Poplins.

Yarns:—Good weights of coarse American yarns have been booked at prices that are reported to be very low, but sales of medium and fine counts have been very difficult.

The Egyptian section shows no improvement, and sales have been of a retail character only.

Another meeting with reference to the proposed wage reduction will be held between employers and operatives on Friday next.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 9.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date 7-5-32	9476000	8629000
Receipts Yesterday 7-5-32	3000	7000
Exports to date 7-5-32	7607000	6146000
Stock at Ports 6-5-32	3998000	3423000
Stock Interior Towns 6-5-32	1663000	1113000
Stock Liverpool 6-5-32	825000	1089000
Visible Supply 6-5-32	8031000	6732000
Quantity in Sight 6-5-32	14035000	12582000
Quantity out of Sight 6-5-32	11199000	8923000

Bombay Cotton

EASY ON PROFIT-TAKING

Stocks Increasing

Bombay, May 9.

The local forward cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 184/ for Broach J./A. delivery, but failureof the New York market to hold the improvement registered at the opening on Saturday, induced profit taking.

The market opened at Rs. 183/8 for Broach J./A. delivery and improved to Rs. 184/ on scattered buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and in the absence of any buying prices gradually declined to Rs. 182/8 on continued flow of selling orders. At this level the market steadied and marked time with scattered buying and selling.

Receipts of cotton in Bombay from the beginning of the season to 5th May amounted to 15,64,963 Bales against 28,05,709 Bales for the same period last year. Total exports so far are 6,88,070 Bales against 18,25,054 last year at this time Estimated Mill consumption till 5th May is 6,20,103 Bales against 5,59,449 Bales for the corresponding period of the last season Stocks of cotton in Bombay including sold and unsold bales are 7,82,757 Bales against 9,91,504 Bales at this time last year. Although the crop this year is smaller by 22 per cent, there is no adequate demand and every week is steadily increasing stocks. This is the real weak point of the present situation and unless export demand reviews, it appears that the cotton trade shall have to pass through anxious periods.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened rather steady at a decline of 3 points and the Alexandria Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 27 points.

Our market remained quiet but steady but later on declined to Rs. 179 on news of a further decline in Liverpool. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. as.
Broach A..M.	172 4
Broach J..A.	179 12
Bengal July	150 0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 9.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A..M.	800	12,900

COTTON CLEARING RATES.

Bombay, May 9.

Broach A..M.	175
Broach J..A.	183
Bengal July	153

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 9.

	Sup.	Fne.	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Broach No. 2	184	181	177	173
M. G. Punjab-American	194	191	187	183
M. G. Surat	236	233	229	225

READY COTTON SALES.

9th May, 1932.

100 Narshi Nagshi, Nabha, 147-1/4.
161 Bussan & Co., Berar, 161-1/4.
100 Dawn Mill, Dakor, 189.
100 Bussan & Co., Khandesh, 152.
100 Bussan & Co., Shegaon, 161.
100 Chaturbhuj Jetha, Gujrat 169.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

Bengal Superfine	156
Bengal Fine	153
Bengal F.G.	148
Sindh-Bunjab Fine	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	148
Wardha-Hingt Fine	173
Nagpur Savner Fine	178
Yeotmal Fine	173
Arvi Fine	173
Ellichpur Fine	166
Amraoti Fine	163
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	163
Mulkapur Fine	161
Khandesh Fine	161
Muthia F.G.	158
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	161
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	161
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	163
Broach F.G.	183
Punjab-American	193
Punjab-American mix	178

GOLD AND SILVER

Shorts Covering

Bombay, May 9.

The local Silver market ruled firm on heavy short covering and buying by option dealers.

Vaishak delivery opened at Rs 55/14 and advanced to Rs. 55/4.

Shanghai T T. on London opened this morning at 1/7 13/16 and closed at 1/7 7/8 while forward closed at 1/8 with a firm tone.

The demand for ready Silver continues good and is estimated at an average of about 100 Bars daily. Business in Gold is restricted. We quote:—

Ready Silver Bar	55	3	0
Vaishakh Delivery	55	4	0
Jeth Delivery	55	5	0
Gold Ready	28	0	0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 27|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 7|8.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 June
Banks Buying T. T. 1|5 31|32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3,32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Monsoon. 5
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 369
Banks Selling T. T. 368
Banks Buying T. T. 363.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 685
Banks Buying D D 710
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D. 67 5|8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 120.
Banks Buying 60 Days 15.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 85-7|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 7|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 67 3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.67 1|4 7th instant.
Shanghai|London 1/7 13|16 9th instant.
Japan|London 1,9 9|16 7th instant.
London|Paris 92.95 7th instant.
London|Belgium 26.60 7th instant.
London|Switzerland 18.75 7th instant.
London|Italy 71.10 7th instant.
London|Berlin 15.41 7th instant.
London|Holland 9.05 7th instant.
London|Stockholm 19.50 7th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-12-8 6th instant; £5-12-11 7th instant.
Silver London Ready £16-9-16 6th instant; £16-11|16 7th instant.
Silver London Forward £16-11|16 6th instant; £16-13|16 7th instant.
Silver New York Ready £27-3-1 6th instant; £27-5|8 7th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1-15|16 per cent. 6th instant; 1-15|16 per cent. 7th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2-3|16 per cent. 6th instant; 2-3|16 per cent. 7th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Firm Buying

Bombay, May 9.

The Securities market ruled firm with impressive buying. 3½ per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 62/7 and advanced to Rs. 62/10. At this level there was some liquidation which resulted in a setback to Rs. 62/8. The undertone of the market is good and indications are in favour of a further improvement.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 62/8
4 per cent 1931-36 Government Rs. 93
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92/4
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 69
4½ per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/4
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 79/8
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 91/10
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 92/4
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 97/8
6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds Rs. 100-2
6½ 1935 T Bonds Rs. 102/4

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan Rs. 99-7
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 100/2
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/9
6½ per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 104/6

CORPORATION LOANS. Taxables

4 per cent B P T 1974 Rs. 66
4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 65
5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 79/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 Rs. 98/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 97
6½ per cent B I T 1937 Rs. 99/8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 102
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs 97

Approximate Straddle Difference

New York-Liverpool: July 281; Oct 263; Jan 253.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May+Liverpool May (expected) Rs 14 3/4 at exchange 1/3

Bombay-New York: Broach A/May (expected)-New York May (closing)—Rs. 0 at 3.67 3/8 Cross rate.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF SOUND RECOVERY IN COTTON WHILE WORLD CONDITIONS DECLINE

Cotton Stocks Increasing In Bombay

Messrs. Langley and Co. in the course of their weekly cotton market report write as under:—

The cotton story of the week is quickly told. Spinners are selling Futures in New York against stocks. Longs continue to unload and there is talk of the possibility of cotto nfollowing the courseof rubber and sugar. We have always endeavoured to stress the broad rather than the parochial outlook on cotton and have emphasised the impossibility of sound recovery while world conditions decline but we disagree with the suggested parallels of rubber and sugar. The former is the product of a tree which, once matured, lasts as a source of supply for years, while the latter is, to an appreciable extent, a synthetic product. Cotton, on the other hand must be planted each year and at the moment the supply, so far as it concerns the 1932-3 crop, is potential only. Ten years ago it was said that owing to the activity of the boll weevil America would never again grow more than ten million bales. Now there is a conviction that nothing less than fifteen millions is an annual certainty. So short are memories. Also, at the beginning of last October, nears were at the low point of 5.34. The enormous crop of last season was then ahead. The price for nears is now 5.73 and the crop has found a home sufficiently comfortable for the mainteanance of a firr basis. Spinners' takings were then 3½ lakhs ahead of last year. They are now 2½ millions ahead. There is danger in bearing the tail end of a big crop and yet it is difficult to find anything bullish in the outlook except the price level. Were one, so use an Edkar Wallace expression, to "go into a huddle" over that thought may no one might emerge with the conclusion that the price level is the result and not merely the anticipation of the absence of bullish features. In a word, there is a danger of depression being already discounted. The market might go to vve cents, or under five cents, but there is a limit to losses and a possibility of appreciable profits on purchases made at such a level.

In Bombay the market is impressed with the price level to an extent which ignores the fact that the Indian crop is not yet marketed. Stocks over the week increased by 26,492 bales against a decrease last year for the corresponding week of 14,407 bales, and this in spite of a growing realisation of the inevitability of stock accumulations leading to the storing of cotton upcountry where charges are less. The technical position of the market was improved by tht unloading of a large speculative long account in midweek but this has been offset by increased arrivals of Broach. Incidentally the carrying premium to July/August relieves the May contract of a considerable amount of cotton which would otherwise find its way to that contract in the absence of any more profitable outlet.

Except for the covering of sales made in anticipation of the recent decline there is little or no export demand and with cloth unsatisfactory, apart from sales recently made in Calcutta, mills are in the market only for immediate requirements. Cotton not so required will have to be carried until a reasonable parity relative to other growths is established and, meanwhile, stocks will continue to accumulate.

HOW COTTON STOCKS PILE UP?

Bombay, May 9.

Week ending.	This year.	Last year.
5th May	7,82,757	9,91,504
28th April	7,56,264	10,05,911
21st April	7,07,705	10,16,973
14th April	6,71,985	10,11,529
7th April	8,48,020	9,62,773
10th March	5,76,664	9,43,308
25th Febry.	5,31,622	9,53,845

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 9.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	7-5-32.	This year.
Khandesh	225	101,808
Central India	217	113,698
Barsi and Nagar	.....	74,104
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	20,532
Berar	361	209,454
Central Provinces	165	68,153
Total Oomras	968	587,749
Dholera	73	166,319
N.W. Provinces	.....	26,801
Rajputana	.....	50,665
Sind-Punjab	.....	137,242
Broach	3,360	205,988
Coompta & Dharwar	818	27,615
Westerns-Northerns	.....	15,330
Cocoanada	1	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	16	3,310
Persian	.....	2,420
American	14,999	198,647
Egyptian & African	8,276	179,399
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	318
Total	28,511	1,632,303

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	7-5-32.	This year.
Europe	.....	103,340
Japan & China	25	556,337
Coast Ports	400	28,393
Upcountry by Rail	.....	138,557
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	20,377
Total	425	847,004

YOUNG PLAYERS OF SUSSEX

Varsity Match Hero To Assist

Sussex have great hopes of earning championship distinction in the coming season. Their young players of a little while back are now cricketers of much experience, and there is no reason to expect that games outside the championship will make any big call on the services of Duleepsinhji and Tate.

Last year those two players, on whom the Test matches of 1930 had made heavy demands, were able to render Sussex much more help, and headed the batting and bowling figures respectively.

All last season's players are reported available, and some promising youngsters, who have been in India during the winter, are expected to have benefited by that experience.

A notable recruit may be found in R. S. G. Scott, the Oxford bowler, who taking eight wickets for 87 runs, played a leading part in deciding the issue of the 1931 University match.

SHARE BROKERS MAKE AMENDS

Vote Of Confidence In Directors Passed

BOMBAY, Monday.

An extraordinary general body meeting of the Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association was held at 1-30 p.m. to-day in the Exchange Buildings. About twenty-five members attended.

After a letter from Mr. Rajendra Somnarain, the vice-president of the association was read, the meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions.—

"This meeting resolves that the board of directors do continue to enjoy the fullest confidence of the members of the Stock Exchange and earnestly requests the directors to withdraw their resignations.

"This meeting approves of the disciplinary action taken by the board in regard to Mr. Lalchand Nemchand and considers it to have been taken in the best interests of the exchange."

Mr. Dinshaw Bapoojji Dadyburjor, presided.

The resolutions will be forwarded to the directors.

A NEW COTTON EXCHANGE

"To Provide A Suitable Cotton Ring."

BOMBAY, Monday.

A new Cotton Association has been started in Bombay in addition to the already existing associations, which number three—the East India Cotton Association; the Mahajan Association and the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.

The main objects of the "Indian Cotton Exchange" (the newly started association), are to acquire and give information regarding crop and growth of cotton; to provide a suitable cotton ring for the city and other important cotton centres in the country and to protect the interests of the cotton producers and traders.

Stock Exchange Closed

Bombay, Monday.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day and to-morrow on account of the May delivery settlement.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1932

27 KILLED IN LYONS LANDSLIDE

Ex-Premier's Narrow Escape

FIRE AND BOULDERS HOLD UP RESCUE WORK

LYONS, May 8.

Thirty persons are missing following the collapse of two apartment houses in Coursdher Vouville, owing to a ground subsidence which resulted from heavy rains.

Troops, police and fire-men are labouring to rescue the entombed men, but are hampered by an outbreak of fire.

SECOND SLIDE.

M. Herriot had a narrow escape in a second landslide, which occurred close to where he and fifty others were engaged in the rescue work.

The officer in charge of the fire-men was injured by a boulder and was taken to hospital. Eight injured persons have so far been rescued.

DEATH ROLL. LATER.

The deathroll is officially estimated at 27. Rescue operations have been suspended owing to the danger of a further landslide.—Reuter.

THUNDERSTORMS IN ASSAM

Local Rain In East C. P.

POONA, May 9.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in the East Central Provinces with a few falls in Mysore, South Hyderabad, Bengal and Burma.

Local thunderstorms also occurred in Kashmir and the Kumaon Hills, with a few falls in the Punjab Hills.

The temperature continues below normal in the Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Kyaukpyu 1|2 inch, Myitkyina 1|4, Cherrapunji 4, Silchar 2, Dibrugarh and Mymensingh 1 each; Sibsagar, Tezpur and Gauhati 3|4 each; Dhubri 1|2; Jagdalpur 1|4; Srinagar and Sonamarg 1|2 each; Gulbarga 1; and Chitaldrug 1|4.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will increase in Assam and extend in Bengal and a few thundershowers will occur in North Baluchistan, Kashmir, the Punjab, the Kumaon Hills and Southeast Madras.—A.P.

ALL BORSAD "DELEGATES" RELEASED

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, May 7.

All the "Delhi Congress Delegates" from the Borsad Taluka have been released unconditionally from Gurgaon sub-jail (Punjab) where they were detained.

Jalalpore's 8th "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

JALALPORE, May 8.

The eighth "Dictator" of Jalalpur and a nationalist worker of the Taluka and volunteer of the Hindustani Seva Dal, who were arrested from Karadi on the 6th April last are sentenced by the Mamlatdar to 1 year's R. I.

The manager of the Antyja Ashram, Navsari who was arrested from Gaikwadi State limits under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and kept in the State jail was taken to the Jalalpore lock-up yesterday.

Anti-Postal Campaign

BENARES, May 9.

The campaign against post offices continues.

A threatening letter addressed to persons employed in postal department was found posted near the letter-box of Gaighat Mohalla yesterday morning when a small crowd collected there.—A. P.

INDIA'S AGENT TO S. AFRICA

Kunwar Maharaj Singh?

The Lahore correspondent of the "Hindusthan Times", writes:—

The Government of India have selected Kunwar Maharaj Singh, brother of Justice Kunwar Dalip Singh of the Lahore High Court, to succeed Sir K. V. Reddy as the Governor-General's Agent in South Africa. Kunwar Maharaj Singh who has now arrived at Simla, is the Prime Minister of Jodhpur and was formerly Commissioner of Allahabad. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, who is a barrister, joined the United Provinces service. He was the author of two reports on behalf of the Government of India, while he was an Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat, on the conditions of Indians in Mauritius and British Guiana, which he visited in 1924 and 1925, respectively.

The Government of India were, it is understood very much worried over the appointment of a successor to Sir K. V. Reddy, as Sir Fazli Hussain was very keen on having a Mussalman as the Agent.

Sir Fazli's first choice fell on Sir Abdul Qadir, of the Lahore High Court. But the nominee refused to accept the responsibility on the ground that High Court work was more congenial to him, and Sir Mohammad Iqbal, who was approached next, turned down the offer at the last moment.

PREMIER'S EYE

LONDON, May 8.

It is announced that the Prime Minister continues to make good progress. The condition of his eye is very satisfactory.—Reuter's Special.

Late Hon. Everard Baring

LONDON, May 9.

The death is announced of Brigadier-General Everard Baring.—Reuter's Special.

(Hon. Everard Baring entered army in 1884 and served in Soudan, 1897 and in Egypt in 1898. He was Military Secretary of the Viceroy of India 1899-1905).

SIRDAR SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA

News by cable has been received from Jeddah that the Hon. Sirdar Sulemah Cassum Mitha, C.I.E., who has been on pilgrimage as the guest of King Ibu Saud, left that port on Monday morning in good health by the S S "Rejwami", which is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about May 15.

FROM CAPE TO CROYDON

First Batch Of Air Passengers Arrive

LONDON, May 8.

The first fares-paying passengers to fly from South Africa to Britain arrived at Croydon today in the Imperial Airways liner "Hercules". There were twenty passengers from various points on the route, but only one of them had flown the whole way. Henceforth ordinary fare-paying passengers will be carried in both directions along the whole 8,000 mile-route, occupying eleven days, at a cost of £130 per head.—Reuter.

WEST INDIES AND THE EX-KAISER

Invitation To Live On U. S. Island

NEW YORK (By Mail).

Cordial invitations have been extended to the ex-Kaiser bb civic organisations of St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, to reside in the West Indies for the benefit of his health.

Copies of the invitations have been sent to Washington by the Governor of the islands, which belong to the United States, with the suggestion that an official word of approval might be added. The ex-Kaiser is assured by civic bodies and citizens that they will have "immense pleasure" in welcoming him as an honoured guest.

MADURA MILL WORKERS' UNION

Mr. Shivarao's Tribute To Its Discipline

A correspondent wires from Madura under date May 9:—

Addressing several thousand workers of Madura Mills yesterday Mr. Shivarao congratulated the Union on the splendid demonstration of unity and discipline despite the unabating hostility of employers ever since the inauguration of the Union two years ago. He expressed deep disappointment at the indifference of the Government in industrial disputes and sending of police reporters to labour meetings. Self-Government of industry was their ultimate aim but they must build movement on sound lines counting no sacrifices too great.

The meeting unanimously resolved in favour of a special levy of eight annas and halftimers four annas for strike fund.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

Germany Defeats India

BERLIN, May 8.

In the first round of the Davis Cup, Dessart and Nourney (Germany) beat Charanjiva and Prasada (India): 6|4, 2|6, 3|6, 6|2, 6|3.

Von Cramm (Germany) yesterday beat Charanjiva (India): 6|2, 6|0, 6|1; and Prenn (Germany) beat Madan Mohan (India): 6|2, 7|5, 6|1.

Germany has thus won by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTLAND BEAT FRANCE

PARIS, May 8.

In the Association Football International, Scotland beat France by 3 goals to 1, which was also the half-time score.

Dewar (Third Lanark) achieved the hat-trick. Scotland's clever passing surprised the Frenchmen, who were also unprepared for Dewar's sharp shooting. Dewar was ably supported by Morton and McPhal.

The French goal was scored from a penalty for hands.

The Scottish team consisted of Harkness, Crapnell, Nibloe, Massie, Gillespie, Miller, Crawford, Thomson, Dewar, McPhall and Morton.—Reuter's Special.

MOHURRUM PRECAUTIONS IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, May 9.

Elaborate police arrangements were made in connection with Muharram processions which were a source of trouble last year. First day, processions were taken out yesterday under the authorities direct supervision with the police posted on the house tops. Mr. R. F. Mudie, Collector and Mr. Walsh and Wood, Superior Police officers kept patrolling the streets. Nothing untowards has happened.

Goondas are being rounded up.—A. P.

Spanish Airman Leaves Dumdum

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Spanish airman Rein left Dum Dum aerodrome this morning breaking journey at Akyab.

He hopes to reach Rangoon today.—A. P.

NEW LUBRICATING MIXTURE

Successful Research At Lucknow Institute

An interesting piece of research work which may result in the establishment in the United Provinces of an industry for the manufacture of lubricating oils suitable for automobile engines, has reached completion in the research department of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, says the Lucknow correspondent of the "Hindusthan Times".

The object of work has been essentially to blend caster oil, which is a provincial product, with cheaper grades of mineral oil to give a high grade lubricant, suitable for use in the internal combustion engine. Caster oil is ordinarily unsuitable for use in air-cooled automobile engines since it is too viscous. On this account, pure caster oil must be thinned by the addition of mineral oil, but caster oil as usually available, cannot be made to mix with mineral oils. The Harcourt Technological Institute has successfully investigated conditions of treatment necessary in order that caster oil will mix without injuring its lubricating properties or developing acidity or a bad colour. The treatment which has been developed in the institute, gives a mixture free from any of the above defects.

EXHAUSTIVE TESTS.

Exhaustive tests have been made in the institute on a laboratory scale comparing the performances of blended caster oil produced in the institute with those imported lubricating oils commonly used in motorcars in India.

In some respects, the blended oils prepared in the institute, have proved superior to the imported oils and preliminary road tests in a motor car, have so far given satisfactory results. It is anticipated that mixed oils of the character described, can be produced in the province at a cost about 25 per cent. below that of imported oils, and having equivalent lubricating properties; their manufacture and use within the province may confidently be expected to bring important benefits.

TEA DUTY BAIT

Ceylon View Of Imperial Preference

In restoring the tea duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his budget speech that it had held a place in the budget from the epoch of Elizabeth down to that of his right honourable friend the Member for Epping, Mr. Winston Churchill, must have appreciated the alliterative eloquence of Mr. Chamberlain's happy phrase; but while he welcomed the preference for Empire tea, the Member for Epping contended that the concession should have been withheld until India and Ceylon had first promised to make a reciprocal tariff adjustment.

This spirit of baiting and barter appears also to have animated the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce of Ceylon in defining its attitude towards the the preference issue, says the "Ceylon Observer". It postponed a decision until it was definitely known that Empire tea was to be afforded protection in the British Budget. Now that this is an accomplished fact, the need for reciprocal action seems to have impressed the Executive Committee with greater force and it has decided by the bare majority on one to rise to the bait and bless the preference proposal which the Financial Secretary at first sought to rush through the State Council without reference to the Committee at all.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

As far as trade between Ceylon and the United Kingdom is concerned, there is no doubt that the preferential duty on Empire teas should be of some benefit to Ceylon, the Island. A steadily declining staple industry of Ceylon etn by this means be whipped into a certain amount of renewed vigour with the erection of the tariff wall against foreign teas entering Britain. The prosperity of the tea industry is essential to the revival of Ceylon's trade

At the same time it is not the only remedy for the present depression and the reimposition of the duty in Britain alone is not going to ensure the return of that prosperity. In the first place, the United Kingdom is not the only buyer of Ceylon tea. Those most affected have not failed to realise that the recent Budget concession will not by itself save the industry. The real objective they seek teo—throughout .nsnlho8 gsSl is preference for Ceylon and India tea throughout the Empire. It is well-known that the competition offered by cheap Dutch teas has dealt a staggering blow to Ceylon's tea trade with Australia. In other parts of the Empire, too, where no preference obtains, the same difficulty actntuates the reactions of the depression. The Chamber of Commerce and allied bodies have expressed the opinion, in a communication to that doughty Empire Free Trade crusader, Lord Beaverbrook, that the only possibility of recovering the tea industry from its present position is the recapture of the lost Empire markets.

It will thus be seen that the preference extended to Empire tea in the United Kingdom is regarded by those most concerned as a comparatively meagre concession. It is not the only objective for which the industry has been strenuously agitating. The benefit to Ceylon from the re-imposed duty may not be as great as some anticipate. If it is the only price at which the reciprocal preference for British goods is to be bought, the price is by no means high enough. It is not surprising that the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce is sharply divided on the issue; nor can it be assumed that the State Council will readily endorse the Executive Committee's decision without examining afresh all the implications of committing the country to a policy of imperial preference.

FORESTALLING SALT RAIDS

Police Invade Congress H. Q.

STRONG "BANDOBUST" AT WADALA

BOMBAY, Monday.

The first offensive against the Congress plan to carry out mass raids on the Wadala Salt Depot, on Sunday next, was launched by the Bombay C. I. D. last night when they raided a room, where large quantities of propaganda literature was stored.

Over 30,000 copies of propaganda leaflets, written in three different languages, and all dealing with the subject of the proposed raids, and 2,500 copies of the Boycott Supplement of the "Congress Bulletin", were seized by them.

BARBED WIRES.

It may be mentioned that after the raids on the Wadala Salt Depot during the last civil disobedience movement the salt department have erected strong barbed wire barriers all round the pans.

The police are so confident of defeating the Congress programme outright that they do not see the necessity of taking any special precautions.

With a view to frustrating the Congress plans in advance, however, the C.I.D. raided last night a room on the first floor of Surti Building in 3rd Agyari Lane, off Dhanji Street. The raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector D. B. Desai, attached to the special branch of the C.I.D.

The room was searched and big bundles of propaganda literature concerning the raids were seized. The police also took possession of about 2,500 copies of the "Boycott Supplement" of the "Congress Bulletin" bearing the day Sunday, May 8.

Sub-Inspector Desai kept a whole night vigil at the place to see if any Congressman would turn up there but as none came no arrests were made. The C.I.D. are on the track of the man in whose name the room has been rented.

Congress Announcer Sentenced

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Gujarathi Hindu was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for addressing a meeting regarding the Wadala raids proposed to be conducted by the Congress.

Two others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing the firm of Wali Mahomed.

The Swadeshi shops of the Mulji Jetha Market and the Mangaldas Market are being picketed by Congress volunteers as usual.

The Bullion Exchange open and was transacting business. There was no picketing here by Congress volunteers. The police were present on the scene, presumably to prevent picketing.

MANDVI BONFIRE

"Dictator" Arrested

One years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' further jail, was the sentence awarded to-day to a Gujerati, said to be be "dictator" of Mandvi Ward Congress Committee, by Mr. Oscar Brown, officiating Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

The accused was charged with being a member of an unlawful association and with assisting its operations.

Mr. De Cunah, police prosecutor, opening the case, stated that it was announced through the "Congress Bulletin" that the accused, who was the "dictator" of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee, would light a bon-fire of foreign cloth at Mandvi on Sunday evening. The function was further advertised by means of leaflets.

According to the programme accused went to the place on Sunday evening and pouring kerosene on a bundle of foreign cloth, lighted a fire. He was arrested by the police while he was haranguing a crowd and exhorting them to boycott British goods.

Sub-Inspector Marvalkar attached to the Pydhownie police station, stated that he was present on the occasion and arrested the accused when after he had lighted the bon-fire he was addressing the crowd.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

CONVICTIONS AT NASIK

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, May 9.

The 31st Dictator of Nasik District Congress Committee was arresetd on Sunday last for making a speech. He was sentenced today to six months R. I.

During last week there were four convictions in Nasik proper, seven in Yeola one at Lasalgaon, one at Malegaon. The four Delhi Congress "delegates" have returned to Nasik after release.

Procession Dispersed & "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, May 8.

On the 4th inst. a procession was taken out at Sunav to celebrate the "Gandhi Day" under the leadership of the 16th "Dictator" of Gujarat. The procession was stopped and dispersed by the police and the "Dictator" was taken into custody.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY

From Churchgate To Cooperage

SCHEME TO RAISE FUNDS FOR HOSPITALS

("Chronicle" Special).

A scheme to raise Rs. 3,00,000 for the Hospital Mantenance Fund is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay It has been prepared by Khan Saheb H. C. Pastakia, municipal architect, who is responsible for many such successful schemes in the last quarter of a century for the benefit of various charitable institutions. An influential committee has been formed to work the scheme and, it is hoped, it will be a great success.

When the Government return to Bombay from Poona in November next, a fancy fete and exhibition will be held on a large scale. This fete and exhibition will last for a month and will occupy the vast area of ground from Church Gate to Cooperage. The Band Stand, which lies between these two plots, will be enclosed so as to make one long string of stalls for exhibits and amusements.

In the exhibition section, articles from all parts of India will be shown.

In the industrial section, latest machinery and implements used for agricultural purposes will be exhibited.

It is also proposed to bring agriculturists from different parts of the presidency and demonstrate before them the use of these implements. Divisional Commissioners and Collectors of districts will be in charge of this work.

In the amusements section, a number of modern wonders which have not been imported into India will be installed, for instance, an aerial railway and an electric railway from Church Gate to Wodehouse Road.

AGRICULTURISTS.

There will be a police station and a fire brigade station and a public telephone cabin in the exhibition grounds.

The committee who have undertaken to work the scheme consist of a number of Indian rulers and well-known citizens of Bombay. The scheme is under consideration of Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister in charge of Public Health and before the Government of Bombay leave for Poona this month, it will be finally approved so that the organisers may go ahead with the preparations in the next six months.

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